Working Man's Advocate.

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Working Man's Advocate.

Under sanction of the National Convention of the Trades' Unions.

Agricultural.

(From the New England Farmer.)

FARMERS' WORK.

Mangel Wurtzel for Cattle.—It is stated in the Farmer's Journal, an English agricultural paper, that Mangel Wurtzel roots should not be fed out to cattle till about February. "Mr. Coke grew them some years ago, and his servants, not knowing their qualities, fed the stock with them in autumn with all they could eat: the consequence was that they were seized with a paralytic disorder, but the greater part, if not all, recovered, by changing their food." The tops, however, produce no bad effect, and are an excellent food for cattle in autumn.

The Grazier's Guide observes that "Mr. Pomeroy, an eminent farmer, ordered three wheel-barrowsful of this root fresh pulled from the ground, to be thrown to his milch cows on a pasture. The food was so delicious, that they contended for exclusive possession; and the strongest having succeeded, she continued to devour the roots with avidity, till they were all consumed, and herself gorged beyond the possibility of recovery. But in this case, instead of paralysis, the same symptoms took place that are caused by constrained feeding on clover. The rest of the cows were subsequently fed upon the same diet, but given in moderation, with a proportion of hay, and they continued in perfect health.

"From all these observations, it would appear, that mangel wurtzel is a valuable, nutritious root, well adapted to the feeding of cattle, and one from which no injury need to be apprehended, when proper care is taken in feeding the stock with a moderate quantity daily; like clover, turnips, and aftermath, it abounds in rich, nutritious matter, and when used for food must be accompanied with a proportion of hay."

Wintering Cattle.—Do not undertake to winter more cattle than you have abundant means providing for. When animals are pinched for food at an early period of their life, they never thrive so well afterwards, and never make profitable stock. It is recommended not to begin to fodder with your poorest materials. Cold weather will increase the appetite of your cattle, and they will eat food in mid winter which they would reject at its commencement. They will also, at any time, eat materials, when cut with a straw cutter, which they would refuse at full length.

Leaves of Trees for Manure, &c.—In many places, it will be very good husbandry to rake up all the leaves of trees, and the mould which has been produced by their delay, which can be produced at a reasonable expense, and cart and spread them in your barn yard, to absorb the liquid manure from cattle. The leaves may also be placed in heaps, in stacks, under sheds, &c. where they can be obtained to litter stables, &c.

Manure your Grass Grounds.—You may now carry out and spread soot, ashes, compost, &c. on such of your mowing land as may need manure. Though it is asserted by some that the best time for dressing mowing land is immediately after haying,—others contend that late in autumn is quite as well.—and there is no doubt but either time will answer.

ENGLISH HOGS.

The following description of English hogs, which we copy from the last American edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, will be found to possess interest.

The Berkshire is a small boned breed and disposed to fatten quickly. It is the sort most fattened at the distilleries, and is good either for pork or bacon.

The Chinese breed, the size of which is small, and the flesh delicate, is to be met with in every country. It is the best adapted for using as pork, but is seldom cured into bacon, being too small for that purpose.

The Gloucestershire breed, which Mr. Marshall supposes to have been formerly the prevailing breed of the Island, is large, but ill formed. Its color in general is white. It is a very unprofitable sort, and is chiefly confined to Gloucestershire, Shropshire, and the west of Devonshire.

The Hampshire breed is very large, but not so compact as the Berkshire. They are white, well disposed to fatten, and come up to a great weight when properl managed.

The Herefordshire is a large useful breed, but not by any means superior to either the Berkshire or Hampshire.

The Rudgwick breed, so called from a town of that name in Essex, on the confines of Surrey, is supposed by Mr. Middleton to be the largest in the island; feeding to an extraordinary size, and, at two years old, weighing nearly double or treble the weight of other sorts of hogs at that age.

The Northampton breed, which are reared chiefly in that county, are of a large size, but they do not fatten very kindly. The breed of Shropshire is nearly similar to that of Northamptonshire.

The swing tailed breed are not very numerous. Their size is small; their form well proportioned. They are hardy and fatten to a good weight.

The Bedford breed is a variety of swine introduced some years since by the late Duke of Bedford, called the larger-spotted Woburn breed. They are very prolific, hardy and well disposed to fatten, attaining nearly twice the size and weight of other hogs.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GRAIN FLY.

The New York Farmer publishes a letter from Rev. Mr. Colman, announcing an important discovery for the destruction of the grain fly.

The grain fly or insect, which, for a few years past, has been destructive to wheat in many parts of the country, has this year extended his ravages, and excited, wherever he has made his appearance, very serious alarm. An eminent farmer in the State of New York wrote to me a year since, that he must give up the cultivation of wheat, as his crops were so much injured that he hardly obtained a return equal to the seed sown. I knew another instance in the same State where, though the straw was large and the appearance promising, yet from thirty bushels sown not more than seven were obtained. I have known other cases in which the whole field has been mowed and sold for litter; and in a recent excursion up the valley of the Connecticut, I have heard complaints every where, and seen hundreds and hundreds of acres so destroyed that the grain they would yield would hardly pay for reaping. Besides this, the same insect has destroyed many fields of rye in the same manner as the wheat, and had been found this year in the oats; the progress of the insect has been about forty miles a year; and a distinguished gentleman in Vermont, a practical and extensive farmer, remarked that he feared they would on this account be obliged to relinquish the cultivation of small grains.

The habits of the insect have not yet been accurately observed. I myself have not yet seen the fly, but have seen the worms in the kernel after the grain has been destroyed. He is represented as being a small reddish fly, which is seen hovering over the wheat fields in immense numbers, while just in flower, and has been observed to alight upon the kernel or bud, to ascend it, and than descending in the inner side, to deposite his egg between the stalk and the kernel. I purposely avoid the use of all scientific terms, wishing to be understood by common farmers. From this egg the worm is generated, which entirely consumes the grain while in the milk, leaving nothing but the husk, in which are found several small yellow worms, about an eighth of an inch in length. As the work of destruction is now completed, any farther observation of his habits are of no importance, unless we can some way reach so as to destroy the germ of the future insect. No preparation of the seed or ground, has yet been found effectual to this end.

The continuance of the fly upon the grain is thought not to exceed three or four days, and they are seen in greater numbers just at night. Some farmers have found late sowing a partial security as the season for the flies has passed away before the wheat was in condition for their attack. Spring wheat sown as late as the 20th and 23th of May has in a great measure escaped, while some sown as late as the 7th and 8th of June has been untouched, though in case of such very late sowing, the farmer will be very fortunate if, in attempting to escape the fly, he does not get nipt by the frost.

I have now, however, the extraordinary happiness of announcing to the agricultural public, what there is reason to believe will prove an effectual, as it is unexceptionable and feasible preventive. Should it prove effectual, the remedy will be worth millions and millions of dollars to the country. It was communicated to me on a late tour of agricultural inquiry and observation, by Dr. Eliphalet Lyman, of Lancaster, N. H. an intelligent and enlightened and practical farmer, whose crop of wheat usually averages from twenty five to thirty bushels per acre. It consists in the application of fine slacked lime to the wheat just at the time of its heading out and flowering, at the rate of about a peck to the acre.

It is sown broadcast upon the wheat while the dew is on, and the field is rendered white with it. The best mode of applying it is with the hand, and for the person who sows it, taking his proper breadth or cast, to walk backwards, so that he may not cover himself with the lime. It must be sown while the wheat is wet or the dew is on, and the philosophy of its application is very simple. The maggot of the fly is deposited between the grain and the stalk. It is, of course, an animal substance. The lime, or alkali, mixing with the dew, is carried down upon it, and neutralises or destroys it. Dr. Lyman has now tried this preventive three successive years, and has invariably, as he assures me, saved his crops, while those of his neighbors have been destroyed.

I visited, at the same time, the field of a Mr. Bellows, in the same town, who had been advised by Dr. Lyman to make this application. The field consisted of several acres. He did it, and it has proved successful; and what is strongly confirmatory of the value of this remedy, is the fact that a field of rye, belonging to Mr. Bellows, adjoining his wheat, and I think within the same enclosure, which was not limed, has been nearly destroyed by the fly.

These are certainly very important experiments, and I make no delay in presenting them to the public. Dr. Lyman has promised me a more particular account of the experiment and result, and likewise Mr. Bellows, which, as soon as received, I shall be happy to communicate. I have received an indirect and indefinite communication, that the same experiment has been successfully made in Gilmanton, N. H., but I have not yet been able to obtain either the name or the details.

HENRY COLEMAN.

Meadowbanks, Sept. 15th, 1835.

Mechanical.

ARKWRIGHT'S IMPROVEMENTS IN SPINNING.

The following brief biographical sketch of the well known Sir Thomas Arkwright, which we have selected from a "*History of Frame-work Knitters, &c.*" lately published at Nottingham by a journeyman lace-maker, will be read with interest:—

"A person of the name of John Hayse, (said to be an acquaintance of Hargraves,) a resident of Preston, Lancashire, and a turner by trade, conceived the idea of spinning by machinery, and as was natural to him, of drawing the thread and spinning it by means of rollers; he had made some little progress, and had framed a model of his plan, when in the immediate neighbourhood lived a barber of the name of Arkwright, (afterwards the celebrated Sir Richard Arkwright) who, having scraped an acquaintance with Hayse, wormed out of him the secret of his invention, and sedulously employed himself, in his many vacant hours, to imitate the production of his unsuspecting friend. He was frequently so over sedulous in this occupation that he neglected the more profitable employment of shaving and dressing his customers, to the great detriment of his finances and the inconvenience of Mrs. Arkwright, who, like the female inhabitants of Lancashire, was not very friendly to spinning by machinery, and made continual and not very mild remonstrances against his new occupations. In vain Arkwright represented to her the golden harvest he had in view, that he was sure he should accomplish his undertaking, and ride in his carriage, (a favorite expression of Arkwright's,) she treated all his views as the most visionary delusions, and did not hesitate to term them "building castles in the air." Customer after customer left the shop unshaved, and so intent was Arkwright, that he frequently refused to obey the mandate to attend to his waiting customers, till at length the patience of Mrs. Arkwright was quite exhausted; one Sunday morning, our projector being absent, for the purpose of pumping his friend Hayse, his shop being full of long-bearded customers and never a shaver, she, in an evil hour for herself, took the fatal resolution to burn what she thought the source of all her disquietudes; this was scarcely done when Arkwright entered and saw the wreck of all his studies in the destruction of his model. His rage for a moment was ungovernable, but at length he became calm, and addressing his wife, he solemnly declared, "*That she had committed a crime which he should never forgive; that* [illegible] *he was positive he should yet ride in his carriage,* [illegible] *should never benefit by his invention.*" This vow, it is confidently said, he rigidly kept; tradition says, that he, in the highest of his prosperity, allowed her only her four shillings weekly, and that upon compulsion.

"Arkwright instantly took the resolution to quit Preston and leave his wife and family, and following the track of Paul and Hargraves, came to Nottingham. Thus drove by female domestic authority, and the more solid fear of the rude females of Lancashire, from his home, not having a model of his machinery for inspection, he commenced his business of a barber, and took a small shop in Bridlesmithgate. Many ludicrous tales are related of his conduct while framing his second model; such as leaving his customers half shaved, when a sudden thought struck him, and attending to his model up stairs. After much difficulty, he obtained a patron in Mr. Need, a very distinguished hosier, who was induced, by his representations "that he should ride in his carriage," to enable him to obtain a patent, which was dated the 3d of July, 1769, and to build him a factory or mill, in Hockley, Nottingham. Though Need had thus far patronised him, and Arkwright had begun to spin yarn somewhat extensively, it was of a wretched quality. Hargraves had first improved *the carding of wool by the stock card, instead of knee carding, and Arkwright had introduced carding by rollers*, but still he found himself completely baffled to make a line of thread equal in size, and free from burs or thick places, which the workmen had to stop to take out, in using it on the frame. The sanguine spirit of Arkwright bore up against these difficulties for five years; his partner Need had expended £1200, and had realized no profit, when he at length became impatient, and had nearly resolved to abandon the concern, as hopeless. The mental sufferings of Arkwright were intense in the extreme, but still in the midst of his despair, he clung to his favorite idea, that he should yet "ride in his carriage." Need, dispirited at his loss, and finding all Arkwright's schemes to remedy the defects of the yarn abortive, used to taunt him in the bitterest manner; holding up the skein of yarn to the light, he had the unfeelingness to exclaim, in the midst of his work people, while Arkwright has stood by in anguish, "Pretty stuff this, to make a man ride in his carriage! Pretty stuff this, all bumps and burs! yes, yes; pretty stuff this, to make a man ride in his carriage!" The mental sufferings of poor Arkwright it is said, were so great, that he at times almost resolved to abandon the concern for ever, and leave Need, the mill and cotton-spinning to their fate. Fortunately for Britain, he resolved to make another effort and to alter his usual plan of proceeding, which was to entrust "*no one*" with his method of working and making his models. He had employed a turner, of the name of Coniah Wood, whom he found a man of some genius, and what was of infinite value to him, he could execute what he had planned in a masterly manner. Arkwright took what to him seemed his desperate and last resolution of entrusting this workman and making him his confidant, by explaining to him the principles of his machinery. It happened with Arkwright the same as with most other ingenious men, that a second person of genius saw at once all his errors; and the suggestions of Wood flashed like lightning upon the comprehensive mind of Arkwright. Hitherto his rollers had been only turned with a plain surface, the practical experience of Wood suggested the idea of fluting them, that is, making corved lines or indentations on their surface, and to apply a series of rollers where he had only used one pair, thus effecting a complete revolution in his machinery. Arkwright, now certain of success, in despite of his partner's opposition and taunts, instantly disarrayed the whole of his machinery, and with the assistance of his able coadjutor, re-arranged, re-modelled, and in part rebuilt it. So anxious, so intent were these two ingenious men, whose labours were to affect the whole human race, that they scarcely desisted night or day. The new-modelled apparatus was set up in a large room, in which, behind a partition, were placed two beds for security, and it was mutually agreed, that if, in the course of the night, any new thought or modification of their plans occurred, they were to awake each other, and instantly commence operations to carry it into effect, while the idea was in full force. This devoted attention and application was completely successful, as in 1775 he was able to spin good level cotton yarn, free from "bumps and burs," for which, in December of that year, he obtained another patent, and in a few years all his sanguine hopes were realized, and, as sheriff of Derbyshire, he rode in his carriage!"

We have seen a machine for making bricks, (the invention of a Swiss) recently constructed in Leeds, on a very simple principle, which turns out 120 bricks in one minute, fit for the kiln, without any drying, as in the ordinary process. We understand that 1000 bricks may be made for 6d. instead of 2s. 6d. the present price. The cost of the machine is about 200*l.* and it is worked by two men and two boys. By this process, bricks may be made more efficiently at all seasons, no drought being necessary.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Miscellaneous.

(From the Portland Advertiser.)

BROOKS'S LETTERS.—THINGS IN LONDON.

July, 1835.

"One man is nothing—at most but an atom, a mere atom, an anatomotized atom!" Horror of horrors—how many times has this London been emptied in the many past centuries! What do they do with the dead? can the earth hold them? How many feet of dead, think you, there are under the earth, hereabout? If the resurrection will be, as we think, what a spectacle will be exhibited here! The two millions of people over whom I am looking now, thirty years hence, will be half gone:—sixty years hence, quite gone. A new race will be in these streets. Our day will be *antiquity*. People will wonder how we looked and acted. The people's children's children will be trampling over us. Two millions more of dead will be added to the millions of millions under the earth. Other men will be in St. Stephen's then. The St. James will have another King and Queen, if King and Queen then there be, and the worms will be eating this one, if then he be not already eaten. Perchance his monument will stand up somewhere, as rusty as Charles the Second's. But old Thames will be what he is now. He will not change. Whip up quickly your heavy horses, ye draymen on Ludgate Hill. Others are hurrying to take your place. Drive on, livery boys. Who will drive when you are dead? What will a thousand years know of you? What folly to pile up these huge masses of stone! Old Time sends abroad millions of messengers, eating and gnawing the very stone,—and by and by he comes himself, with his terrible sledge, and strikes down what they have loosened. And you, Westminster Abbey, rubbish will fill your Poet's Corner. Aye, this old Tower, they are propping up and propping up. Its turrets look as if they shake. *There* is the monument erected in memory of the great fire. Who knows but another great fire will level even this dome in the dust. Sir Christopher Wren built this and Sir Christopher Wren sleeps in a dark cell under my feet.

I have just been looking at Nelson's sarcophagus, under the very centre of this dome. Nelson died to lay in that gloomy place, to dispel whose darkness torches must be lighted ere his tomb can be seen. Oh, what is glory! A shilling is asked to see him, and the great painters, and some other—the same sum that is demanded for seeing the beasts in the Tower. What care all the mighty mass of human beings moving around this church, who lie buried here! The huge clock is striking. How many have died within the scan of the eye hence, since it first began to strike! Why cannot we arrest the march of Time, and keep young, and ever have such fresh feelings as I have now? The mischief is, I get used to every thing. What is new to-day, will be old to-morrow. Already London seems natural—not so strange, so awful, as when I came here almost frantic with astonishment. I cannot catch new thoughts but I instantly lose them. What I see in the morning as wonderful, becomes old before night arrives. If I write down every thing as it first seems to me, I rave. If I wait till I am cool, the phantom is gone, and I am spiritless. The sound of the organ below startles me again. I hear its loud notes swelling through the dome, and rolling through niche and gallery. The preachers in cathedrals ought to be giants, with giants' voices. If man had the power of the organ, a vocal power like that, then he could speak fitly of heaven in such vast aisles. He looks puny now, not like God's messenger. The service of religion is below, and the service of mammon above;—religion in the church, money scrambling without. See the gold letters in the great Bank at my feet. In that Royal Exchange nearly full of rich merchants, the wealthiest on the globe, empires are bargained for. And then the forests of masts on the Thames, and in the huge docks far away. Myriads and myriads of streets and lanes! who can count them,—all full of people—and who can feed them? Whence do the people of this empire obtain enough to eat? This puzzles me. If all this city drank from the little Thames, would they not drink it dry? How do they, I ask again, get enough to eat—so many eaters and so few producers! What a slaughter too, there must be each day to feed them! What hecatombe of cattle slain!

Such were some of my thoughts confusedly crowded together, as I stood upon the topmost gallery around the dome of St. Paul's church, and from this great height in the heart of the city, surveyed the *masses of men and things all about me. In trusting you with these thoughts, such as must rush into every man's mind on looking at such a city, from such a place*, I give you a better description than twice as many words in any other form can do. I can tell you, to be sure, that I overlooked the dwellings of two millions of people, including the suburbs of London, and I might amplify upon the thickness of the smoke, and the dusty light it imparts to every thing. For miles you look upon dwellings. A rambling confused sound swelling upwards, as of armies marching, falls upon your ears. You feel, and the feeling is a true one, as if you were looking with a glass upon the heart of all the world, whence blood is rushing every where—for no other city any where exerts such an influence on all the world as London does. Here mankind, if I may use the expression, seem to have come to a focus. Whatever you want, or imagine you want, money here will bring. Whatsoever you wish to see, you can see. Even this very scene of London, with a mock St. Paul's, is kept for show at the Colosseum at the other end of the city, and it is perfect, too, with the smoke and all. And there, as if to mock nature, is kept a tropical climate with tropical plants,—a cave too, actually made, with a real waterfall, stalactites and all, and then, as if this was not enough to astonish you, you are taken to Switzerland, shown Swiss cliffs, real cliffs too, more waterfalls, really made and true to nature, and then from a Swiss cottage, you see Swiss mountains (a painting this) and boats in actual motion over it! Here near Regent's Park, in thickly settled London, is all this, all made—a steam engine (out of sight) pumping up the water, and turning water wheels, and then cascades with their rainbows too! I call it the heart of the world then, for specimens of all the world are here. You can see any thing, or have any thing you want to have—of fun or frolic—of literature or science—of pleasure or labor—of whatever there is, that the highest or lowest tastes of man can desire.

After a half satisfying look from the dome of St. Paul's, I was fool enough to clamber up into the dark ball, where the hot, pent up air, and the puffing of five or six fools like myself, made the air insufferable. I got down the narrow and dark steps again as soon as possible, and why I vexed myself to climb up in that dark place was more than I can tell. This height is 356 feet from the pavement of the church. The length of the church is 500 feet. The ground plot on which it stands is two acres, 16 perches and 70 feet. Then I took a stroll through the whispering gallery—into the old library where there is nothing remarkable but the floor put together without a nail—by the geometrical staircase, which is a curiosity—and among the clock works, of the extent of which you will have an idea when I tell you that the dial is 57 feet in circumference, the length of the minute hand 8 feet, and that the bell which strikes the hours weighs 11,474 pounds, and has been distinctly heard 20 miles. I had been into the crypt, of which I have spoken before, and there saw where Wren, Nelson, Collingwood, Reynolds, Lawrence, Barry, West and others are buried, and told you, too, that we were conducted about by the light of a lantern in this subterranean abode. The rest of my leisure time I spent among the monuments, which British pride and British generosity have clustered thickly together in the aisles of this great church. Packenham and Gibbs, who fell at New Orleans, stand on one monument here. General Ross has a monument here. So has the Marquis of Cornwallis. Sir Isaac Brook, who fell at Queenston (Canada) is represented as a corpse reclining in the arms of a British soldier, while an Indian mourns over his fate. The design of Gen. Ross's monument is *Valour* laying an American flag upon his tomb, over which *Britannia* is recumbent in tears, while *Fame* is descending with the laurel to crown his bust. The sculptor Flaxman worked the monumental honors to Lord Nelson. His statue leans on an anchor. On his right, beneath, Britannia directs the attention of two young seamen to Nelson, their great example. The British lion on the other side, guards the monument. The figures on the pedestal represent the North Sea, the German Ocean, the Nile, and the Mediterranean. On the cornices are the words, Nile, Trafalgar, Copenhagen—but as to the last the less that is said about it the better, so I think. Sir William Jones, Dr Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Admiral Rodney, Sir John Moore, Lord Collingwood, and the philanthropist Howard, each have monuments here, with perhaps some forty or fifty others. The best inscription of all is that of the builder of the church, *si monumentum requiris, circumspice*, on a plain marble slab over the iron agtes leading to the choir.

Thus do Englishmen pay their tribute to mind, manifest itself however it may. The poet as well as the soldier, the architect as well as the judge, the painter as well as the sailor, has his monument here. What an inspiring place for an Englishman! What a stimulus to ambition! But this much less so than Westminster Abbey, after visiting which the traveller will understand why Nelson associated victory with its vaults and isles in the hour of battle.

English tastes may love the "venerable look" of St. Paul's as much as they please, but till I learn to love a coal pit, I shall have no love for such a mass of "lamp black" as this is on the outer side. The greatest piece of impudence of which John Bull is guilty, and I could not say a harder thing for he is such an essence of impudence at times, is in bepraising the "solemn air" of his sooty buildings. He lives in a climate that rusts and begrimes every thing exposed to it, and therefore, his country's "venerable look," and denounces the bright cheerful aspect of American dwellings. The London coal soot is over a half inch thick, I should judge from the view, on the walls of St. Paul's,—and we are really told that this is "mellowed," "softened," grand," "antique," "sublime." Why we would make all America "sublime" in a week or so by our pitch, tar, and lamp black. Think now of the impudence of John Bull landing in New York, for the first day in his life able to wear a clean shirt all the day, snuffing our *dry* air in contempt, and turning up his nose at our neatly painted dwellings! Think of his praising the "venerable aspect" of his smoked and sooty St. Paul's! Think of his thus extolling the vice of his climate, and ridiculing the purity of ours! Did you ever hear such ingenious impudence? I say nothing of the structure itself. I have had no opportunities as yet to compare and thus to criticise, for I have not seen St. Peter's, nor have I seen on the continent where I am expecting to see wonders. Imagine a huge church to be in the centre of the Broadway of New York, or your own principal business streets, and you will have an idea of the situation of this, and a faint idea of the bustle all around. Thick as are the people in Wall street, they are three times thicker about here. If they walked as rapidly as they do there, no man would soon know his own head and legs from his neighbor's. B.

(From the Practical Tourist.)

CATACOMBS OF PARIS.

From this hospital, the first scene of the youthful existence of so many human beings, we proceed to the catacombs, the last scene of the mouldering remains of millions of the human race; we are disappointed in gaining admittance, although we had passed in our route the "Rue d'enfer" and "barriere d'enfer," the "street and gate of Hell," After effecting a passage through these difficult straits, we deemed ourselves secure of beholding all the lower regions. By order of the government, the catacombs have been closed for the present against the admission of visiters, on account of the loss of several lives by the falling of fragments of rocks from the roof of the passages. We had therefore to content ourselves, after a fatiguing excursion, with reading a description of the wonders contained in these celebrated excavations formed beneath the hills adjacent to the city of Paris, and beneath some of the houses of the suburbs.

These catacombs resemble the chambers of mines, judging from what I saw of similar excavations in the neighborhood of them. The excavations were originally made beneath extensive hills for procuring building stone, this material here being distributed in layers or strata, like seams of coal, and not in solid quarries like granata rocks. In a soft crumbling stone these veins of harder compact stone extend horizontally, and are pursued in the same manner as the drifts for following veins of coal. After the building materials were extracted, the spacious galleries were left empty. When the limits of the city became gradually enlarged, *above these subterraneous galleries were erected houses, on the surface of the hill sides. The excavations being all made beneath hills, above the level of the river Seine, there* are no springs of water to impede the operation of working the quarries, or to fill them after they are exhausted and abandoned by the workmen. These subterraneous quarries having been resorted to for so many ages to furnish the principal building materials to construct a great city, it may readily be supposed that the empty gallerie must branch off and extend in various directions to great distances—several miles, as it is stated, in dark winding courses and broad drifts.

When the French government passed a degree prohibiting burials within the city, the bones of those already interred in the various cemeteries of the city were dug up and removed to these empty galleries, which furnished a spacious receptable for them. "For ten centuries the Parsians were compelled to adopt a mode of burial which in England would be thought to outrage decency and humanity. Pits were opened twenty feet deep, as many in length and six or eight feet wide. Into these, corpse after corpse was flung in layers, until the putrid heap nearly reached the surface of the ground. The earth was then thrown over them, and a similar trench was dug close by their side. Long before the loathsome mass could be perfectly decomposed, the ground was again opened, and the air was loaded with offensive and poisonous exhalatations. Government at last interposed, and prohibited all burials within the city, except in a few of the churches. This enormous mass of corruption, composed of the remains of all who had been buried in Paris during more than ten centuries, was conveyed from the place where it still continued to infect the air. The bones were separated and carefully cleaned and packed away in the empty galleries of these stone quarries.

"There were formerly several ways of entrance into these subterraneous galleries, which have been closed permanently by order of government after they were discovered to be the resort of banditti. The large bones of the thighs, legs and arms of more than 3000,000 of human beings are piled together in neat order, the uniformity of their appearance being relieved by three parallel rows of sculls arranged at equal distances on the front face of the perpendicular wall of bones. Behind this wall are thrown the smaller bones."

To this mass is every year added the bones of all those who do not purchase the fee simple in the soil on which their bodies are laid in the graves of the various cemetaries. Five years are considered a term sufficiently long for the decomposition of the body in this clayey soil, after which the burial ground is dug over, and the undecomposed bones are added to the great ossory in the Catacombs.

LAWYERS.

(From Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.)

In all situations in life, avoid the *trammels of the law*. Man's nature must be changed before law suits will cease; and, perhaps, it would be next to impossible to make them less frequent than they are in the present state of this country; but though no man who has any property at all, can say that he will have nothing to do with law suits, it is in the power of most men to avoid them, in a considerable degree. One good rule is, to have as little as possible to do with any man who is fond of law suits; and who upon every slight occasion talks of an appeal to the law. Such persons, from their frequent litigations, contract a habit of using the technical terms of the courts, in which they take a pride, and are, therefore, companions peculiarly disgusting to men of sense. To such men a law-suit is a luxury, instead of being, as it is to men of ordinary minds, a source of anxiety and a real and substantial scourge. Such men are always of a quarrelsome disposition, and avail themselves of every opportunity to indulge in that which is mischievous to their neighbors. In thousands of instances men go to law for the indulgence of mere anger.

Before you go to law, consider well the *cost*; for if you win the suit and are poorer than you were before, what do you accomplish? You only imbibe a little additional anger against your opponent; you injure him, but do harm to *yourself*. Better to put up with the loss of one pound than of two, to which latter is to be added all the loss of time, all the trouble, and all the mortification and anxiety attending a law-suit. To set an attorney to work to worry and torment another man is a very base act; to alarm his family as well as himself, while you are sitting quietly at home. If a man owe you money which he cannot pay, why add to his distress without the chance of benefit to yourself? Thousands of men have injured themselves by resorting to the law; while very few ever bettered themselves by it, except such resort were unavoidable.

THE HEIRESS.

A sprightly, rosy cheeked, flaxen-haired little girl used to sit, in the pleasant evenings of June, on the marble steps opposite my lodgings, when I lived in Philadelphia, and sing over a hundred little sonnets, and tell over as many tales, in a sweet voice, and with an air of simplicity, that charmed me many a time. She was then an orphan child, and reported to be rich. Often and often I sat after a day of toil and vexation, and listened to her innocent voice breathing forth the notes of peace and happiness which flowed cheerfully from a light heart, and felt a portion of the tranquility steal over my own bosom. Such was Eliza Hadley when I first knew her.

Several years had elapsed, during which time I had been absent from the city, when walking along one of the most fashionable squares, I saw an elegant female step into a carriage, followed by a gentleman and two pretty children. I did not immediately recognize her face, but my friend, who was by my side, pulled my elbow; "Do you not remember little Eliza, who used to sing for us, when we lived together in this city?" I did remember—it was herself.

She used to be fond, said he, of treating her little circle of friends with romance—and at last she acted out a neat romance herself. She came out into the circles of life under the auspices of her guardians—it was said by some that she was rich—very rich—but the matter of publicity, however the current, and as was generally believed, well-founded report, was sufficient to draw around her many admirers, and among the number not a few serious courtiers.

She did not wait long before a young gentleman on whom she had looked with somewhat a partial eye, because he was the gayest and handsomest of her lovers, emboldened by her partiality, made her an offer. Probably she blushed, and her heart fluttered a little, but they were sitting in a moonlight parlor, and as her embarrassment was more than half concealed, she soon recovered, and as a waggish humor happened to have ascendant, she put on a serious face, told him she was honored by his preference, but that there was one matter which she wished well understood before, by giving a reply, she bound him to his promise. Perhaps you may have thought me wealthy; I would not for the world have you labor under a mistake on that point—I am worth $1800!

She was proceeding, but the gentleman started, as if electrified; eighteen hundred dollars, he repeated, in a manner that betrayed the utmost surprise; yes, ma'am, says he, awkwardly, I did understand you was worth a great deal more—but—

No, sir, she replied; no excuses or apologies; think about what I have told you—you are embarrassed now: answer me another time; and rising, she bid him good night.

She had just escaped a trap; he went next day to her guardians, to inquire more particularly into her affairs, and receiving the same answer, he dropped his suit at once.

The next serious proposal followed soon after, and this, too, came from one who had succeeded to a large portion of her esteem; but by applying the same crucible to the love he offered her, she found a like result. He, too, left her, and she rejoiced in another fortunate escape.

She some time after became acquainted with a young gentleman of slender fortune, in whose approaches she thought she discovered more of the timorous diffidence of love than she had witnessed before. She did not check him in his hopes, and in process of time, he, too, made her an offer. But when she spoke of her fortune, he begged her to be silent: it is to virtue, worth, and beauty, said he, that I pay *my court; not to fortune. In you I shall obtain what is of more worth than gold. She was agreeably disappointed. They were married;* and after the union was solemnized she made him master of her fortune with herself. I am indeed worth eighteen hundred dollars, said she to him, but I have never said how much more, and I never hope to enjoy more pleasure than I feel this moment when I tell you my fortune is 180,000.

It was actually so; but still her husband often tells that in her he possesses a far more noble fortune.

(From the London Star.)

INTERVIEW WITH PATAGONIANS.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE EXPEDITION OF THE ADVENTURE AND BEAGLE.

As I understood their encampment to be distant about five miles from the sea shore, I proceeded in the direction pointed out to me by an officer of the Adventure who had visited it, and giving the rein to the horse, I was carried at a swift canter over a level country, which was, as far as I could see on all sides, deeply indented by the horses' hoofs, proving that the Patagonians had been in the neighborhood a considerable time. Having rid on about four miles, I perceived, in a gentle declevity, towards which I was fast approaching, a smoke arising from a large fire, burning briskly; around it were huddled a number of young Patagonian females—"plump and strapping in their teens"—apparently busied in cooking some kind of flesh. On my riding up, some withdrew from the fire and came towards me with merry and laughing faces, making signs for me to dismount and sit down among them. Not being averse to merry society, I did not hesitate to accept their courteous offer; and, tying my horse to a piece of stubble, I seated myself amidst these tawny and almost naked savages. The eldest did not appear more than 25 years of age, and might have been considered well looking, but for her long ragged hair, streaming down over her shoulders and as low as her waist; this however gave her face a singular wildness of expression, heightened by her black and piercing eyes, which were painted underneath with black and red patches. They offered me a portion of the meat, they were preparing, a proof of the hospitality, with which I would readily have dispensed, but not thinking it courteous to refuse, I chewed a piece for some time, until disgust overcoming my politeness, I ejected the nauseous and bitter food with a spattering noise, to their evident confusion and amazement. At this breach of good manners, the elder looked very displeased, and immediately knawed off another piece, which she thrust into my hand, exclaiming, "Cavello," (the Spanish for horse;) this expression was repeated by the rest of the group, and they all endeavored to convince me how good it was, by eating voraciously of it themselves. Thus was my good nature most severely taxed, but wishing to be friendly rather than otherwise, I constrained myself to gorge a considerable quantity, which, in a short time produced very uncomfortable sensations, and notwithstanding they said it was "Cavello," I strongly suspected it to be the flesh of some other animal, from its being so strong and bitter. During our repast, I observed many of them talking together of me and laughing, while those near me were continually inserting their hands into my hair, and pulling open my waistcoat. One of the *young ladies* came and sat down by my side, and after looking steadily in my face, she also began to unbutton my waistcoat, and talked and laughed to the others. Not much admiring these extravagances, as they got rather noisy and beset me too closely to be agreeable, (for they forcibly took out of my pockets most of the tobacco and beads that happened to be there,) I began to fear that, being a good way from my companions, they might also take a fancy to my jacket and trowsers; I therefore threw some buttons to a distance from me, and they no sooner ran to pick them up, than I dashing got horse's reins from the stable, and leaped upon his back, applying the sharp spurs to his sides. The Indians no sooner perceived me galloping away, than they commenced a loud and wild halloo, such as we may suppose was set up after Tam O'Shanter, "when out the hellish legion sallied." I pursued my way towards the camp, perceptible a good distance ahead, and in a short time I arrived at these habitations, which consisted of about fifteen or twenty huts, formed of poles and skins, and built in the same manner as our gingerbread booths at a fair, enclosed on three sides, and entirely open in front; between each hut there was a space of three or four yards. Having tied the horse to the poles of the first, I walked in, and beheld seated in one corner a Patagonian woman who was rolling up compositions of earth of various colors, red black, and white; these she formed to about the size and length of a stick of sealing wax, and were used for beautifying themselves in the manner previously described. She was exceedingly good tempered, and kept laughing to another woman, who was squatted down just outside the hut, and they both frequently looked at me very significiently, repeating the words "Chick, chick, chick." The sides of the hut were hung round with strange implements of their manufacture; and what appeared worthy of notice were the "Ballas," of a much superior size and make to those I had seen round the waists of the Patagonians on the beach; I therefore purchased two or three pairs for some beads and tobacco. On going to the other huts, I found them entirely vacated, these two women being the only persons now left in the encampment. On the outside of the dwellings were hung several heads and shoulders of deer, which apparently had not been long killed; these were secured for the benefit of the mess. There were a great many dogs prowling about the place, but they took no notice.

On my return to the encampment, many of the natives had arrived from the beach, some of whom did not seem best pleased at my having possessed myself of their property; they pointed to several of their implements which I had fastened around me, muttering to each other; but as I had obtained them in fair exchange from the old Indian and the two women, who would not only have sold all the moveables that were in the huts, but the huts likewise, so solicitous were they to possess the beads, buttons, and tobacco, I did not feel disposed to relinquish them. One of the women, "A couple jade she was and strong," now rushed forward, and seized me by the girdle, dragged me along with great ease, and endeavored to deprive me of the "ballas." Not much fancying the grasp of this giantess, I made violent efforts to disengage myself, but she did not let go her hold until she had made me relinquish one set of the "ballas." After my release, I was not long in mounting my horse and riding off as fast as I could. On my arrival at the beach, I perceived a crowd of Patagonians engaged in what I imagined to be a religious ceremony; they were assembled round an elderly woman, who held in her hand a small wooden "Christo" (so she called it,) at the sight of which the people set up a loud howl; then descending into a low tone of voice, they uttered many dismal groans; these again broke out into a discordant kind of singing, all the while smearing themselves with red and white paint, spitting in the palms of their hands, and slapping themselves over the face, arms, and legs. Altogether it was a strangely wild scene.

Since these people have been known, they do not seem to have altered: wrapped in the guianacoe skin, and inured from infancy to privation, they range the desert uncontrolled, subservient to no law or will but their own, they undoubtedly possess a contentment and a delight in their native wilds inconceivable to the inhabitants of the civilized world.

A Husking.—Another amusement of the lower classes is found in what are called "huskings." The occasion is this: when the maize, or Indian corn, becomes ripe and fit to be gathered, notice is given that, "on such or such a night, Mr. Johnson or Mr. Smith will have a husking." Mr. J. or Mr. S. go to work and gather in their corn, which is deposited on a clean piece of sward, unhusked, i. e. *unstripped of its leaves*, in rows of greater or lesser length, nicely rowed up. Upon the stated night, at about seven or eight o'clock, crowds of young men and boys begin to assemble from far and near, coming sometimes fifteen miles to take part in the frolic. They labor in stripping the husks from the ears of corn till the whole is finished, which may be eleven or twelve o'clock at night. As the labor is not of a nature to compel them to be silent, and as rum is circulated profusely, you may be sure that a noisier crowd is seldom seen out of the halls of Momus. *Songs, generally profane and indelicate, shouts, Indian war-whoops, sounds in imitation of the barking of dogs and crowing of cocks, interspersed with the* rough "yo heave ho's" of the sea—every thing that can make discord, except "drums, trumpets, blunderbusses, guns, and thunder," is to be heard by a listener on one of those occasions. If there is a poor negro present, he is sure to have all manner of tricks played upon his black carcass. Poor old Cæsar! How have I seen thee pelted with "rotten ears," which come from so many different places at once, that it was utterly impossible to charge the offence upon particular persons. I can almost fancy now, when forty years have passed, that I hear the sound, "*Now for the nigger!*" "Hit the white of his eye, Bill!" "Aim for his teeth, John Grey!" "*Fire high, Bluster!*" and the poor creature's complaining outcries. "Dere! side a head, massa Lynn!" "O dear, hit de nigger on his tummuck!" "B'live dey kills me!" &c. But Cæsar was always paid, and overpaid, before the company separated. He was feasted till he could feast no longer. His own language was, "Swear I nebber eat so much afore." Money, too, was showered in profusion upon him. Every one who fancied he had hit him gave him a penny; and, as all were anxious to be thought to excel in this kind of shuttlecock, Cæsar usually went home the largest proprietor of copper in the parish. When the corn was all husked, dancing, drinking, and feasting (the bait which had been held out to collect the company together) began, and continued, without intermission, till daylight. I should have mentioned, that many of the rustic beaux brought their girls upon pillions behind them, so that there was the admixture and proportion of the sexes requisite to a well-ordered dance. A custom which usually created a little competition deserves to be mentioned: whoever, in husking, found ears of *red corn*, or who could get others to give them to him, was entitled to claim from the girls a kiss for each and every one he held. The penalty was always demanded, and, as ladies are the last to abrogate good old customs, it was always paid, unwillingly they said, but, nevertheless, they paid it.—*Memoirs of an Officer in Wolfe's Army.*

BANKING.

The following admirable article, by F. Robinson, the able champion of the people's rights in the Massachusetts Legislature, is extracted from an address delivered before the Trades' Union of Boston. It is worthy particular attention.

Of all the contrivances of the aristocracy, next to the usurpation of the judiciary, and thus turning the most potent engine of the people's government against themselves, their unions in the shape of incorporate monopolies are the most subtle, and the best calculated to promote the ends of the few—the ignorance, degradation, and slavery of the many. This Hydra of the adversary, has within a few years grown up around us, until the monsters cover the whole land, branching out annually into new heads of different shape, each devouring the substance and destroying the rights of the people. But the most potent and deadly is the Bank. A monopoly which takes every thing from the people, and gives them nothing in return. The whole value of paper money consists in the consent of the people to give it currency, and all the advantages of such a currency of right should accrue to the people. A bank monopoly consists in the exclusive power of issuing notes of hand without interest and receiving the notes of hand of others bearing interest with good security. And whatever notes of hand the banks may issue, more than the gold and silver which they have to redeem them, is an absolute cheat upon society, as much so as it would be to forge the same notes. But it has been shown of late by bank returns, that there is not in the possession of all the banks, specie enough to pay more than twelve and a half per cent on the whole bank circulation, which shows that the banks taken together are receiving an annual interest of six cents on every ninepence they possess. How completely then by the means of bank unions have the aristocracy nullified the people's law against usury; and yet the judges, who are the sworn and unsalaried guards of the constitutional rights of the people, are silent on this subject! What is the difference whether I let one dollar for forty-eight cents, or split it in eight parts and let each of them under the name of a dollar for six cents. Money was designed as a measure of value, as a medium of exchange of labor, like weights and measures; and like the fair regulation of weights and measures, the coining and regulating the value of money is one of the most important prerogatives of sovereignty. For whatever tends to derange the currency either by increasing or diminishing its quantity, has the same effect upon the community, as, without the knowledge of the people, to enlarge or to reduce the common weights and measures. Some would find themselves growing rich they know not how, and some, notwithstanding every effort, would sink deeper and deeper into poverty. The people would, as they now do, regard every thing as under the control of fortune, luck, chance; and a sense of the uncertainty of their efforts would paralyze their exertions. Such is the effect of banking. It enlarges and contracts the value of this medium of exchange of labor, as the interests of the few require. It now issues large quantities of paper money, and a kind of delusive prosperity succeeds. The capitalist, the merchant, the lawyer, and all who live without labor, and all who are possessed of property, find their condition improving from day to day. But what sensibly enriches the thousands, although abstracted from the millions, seems at first so small, and so indirect, as not immediately to excite alarm. The producer complains not, the money market is easy, and all allow that times are good. The husbandman finds his farm gradually increasing in value; and what was formerly valued at 6 thousand, is now worth two or three or four thousand dollars according to the increase of paper currency. The farmer wonders to find himself becoming rich. But pride and wants grow with riches. He pulls down his old house and barn and builds anew, and thus becomes in debt; his farm is now worth five thousand dollars, and his debts amount to three. He soon goes to the bank and mortages his farm for three thousand dollars. And although he is now worth nominally twice as much as before, even if his masters suffer the currency to remain where it is, he becomes a slave for life; since the annual interest will absorb the the whole profit of his farm and labor, and when he has worn himself out in their service, his portion of our mother earth, by the addition of the lawyers' fees, and court expenses, will pass into other hands. But if the banks withdraw the paper trash his farm will fall immediately down to its original value and he will be deprived of all and find himself besides in debt, thrown out of employment, his family broken up, and his children obliged to fly to the factories, "those principalities of the destitute and palaces of the poor," for sustenance.

This banking, both by issuing and withdrawing its paper, disturbs the equality of society, and only serves to make the rich richer, and the industrious portion of the people still more dependent and wretched. It is a two edged sword in the hands of the enemy, which ever way it is wielded destroying the people.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

BANKS OR NO BANKS!—AN OLIGARCHY OR A REPUBLIC?

Previously to the elevation of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, an overstrained construction of the constitution, and a consequent disregard to the encroachments of legislation on the reserved rights and sovereignty of the people, had become general all over the Union. The clear, manly intellect of the above named patriot, saw at once that "the blessings of government *did not* descend like the dews of heaven equally on all," but rather like the scriptural manna, only on the chosen ones of the legislature. Anglo American Federalists, speculators, and opponents of democratic doctrines, had misled the people into the belief that special legislation, an oppressive tariff, an unconstitutional system of internal improvements, and above all, a paper currency, were really necessary to their prosperity and the "*general welfare*" of the nation. By fallacious theories and fraudulent devices, the legislatures of the states were induced to barter to foreign and domestic speculators and aristocrats, the dearest natural and political rights of the whole people: the latter receiving in lieu of their liberties and birthright, a paltry mess of pottage called "business facilities." Yet these business facilities are only a contrivance by which chartered companies derive a tax, a portion from the business, the industry and the care and toil of every useful member of the community. But it is due to the present Executive of the general government and his able public spirited coadjutors, to say, that they are the political saviors of the republic; that their sentiments and efforts to bring back the legislation of the Union to a constitutional action haue excited such investigation as to the powers of government, the principles of democracy, and the injurious tendency of special legislation, as will produce the most beneficial results to mankind. In short, the people are enlightened on political subjects; besides, they have found by experience the evils of a paper currency and other chartered monopolies; and at length they will believe, "that there are no necessary evils in government, they exist *only* in *abuses*."

In the democratic party of this city, a schism as respects legislative measures and reforms has already taken place; one portion of the party being for the "settled policy," "sound action," "Banks where the business wants of the community require them:"—and the other portion of the party being opposed to Banks and all other monopolies, as pernicious, unconstitutional, legislative funguses on the body politic. The settled policy, Bank division of the party, has possession of Tammany Hall, and presumes that the brick and mortar dominion of that house is the true criterion of democracy—that the Sachems are the learned doctors of the true principles of the democratic party—and that no man on earth can be a democrat unless he will acknowledge fealty to Tammany Hall, and bow down and worship the "usages," as far superior to the *principles* of the party. In short, if Andrew Jackson, Thomas H. Benton, and Martin Van Buren, were to say in New York, what they have said elsewhere, were they to refuse their devoirs to the Wigwam and the Sachems, and the "time honored usages," then would the "oldest and wisest" say, *they are not of the party*; they are disorganizers, agrarians, infidels, and Fanny Wrighters.

The anti-monopolist portion of the democratic party contend that they are not disorganizers, agrarians, &c., but that they are the true democratic party, in that they profess strictly the principles of Jeffersonian democracy. That they concur and unite with the present administration in its measures of reform, and hold to the anti-monopoly sentiments of Jackson, Van Buren, and Benton. That they were ejected from Tammany Hall during the election, by men who are sachems but not democrats. That they have serious doubts as to the purity of the temple; and finally, they presume to think that a man might be a democrat all his life, although he might never see or hear of such a place as Tammany Hall, nor believe in any of the *political tenets* of the "oldest and wisest of the party."

In party, as well as in family divisions, kindred affinities will, on the approach of a common enemy, induce a re-union. In former divisions of the democratic party, "*splits*" have frequently been drawn together by the ties of congeniality of sentiment, against the greater antagonist principles and party. But in the recent division, there were no such affinities, there could be none between monopolists and anti-monopolists. On the contrary, the sentiments of affinity were between the monopolists and the bank whigs; they became sympathetically opposed to the common enemy of aristocracy and monopoly, and by their tacit union the Lee ticket was elected. There is further proof of this affinity. James Watson Web, Mordecai M. Noah, Secretary Dwight, Charles King, Redwood Fisher, the City Gazette, the N. York Times, and the Sachems of the Tammany Society, were all, and are all really opposed to the anti-monopolists, and the measures they contend for. Some of their journals have abused, and some have essayed their mighty wit and ridicule against the Loco focos, Carbonari, i. e. Charcoal Party. But none of them have combatted our arguments, or fairly stated our principles. In one or two instances, honesty as politicians was conceded to us, but this "faint praise" was not for our sake, but only as an adroit assumption of impartiality, merely to obtain a favorable reception for the residue of their paragraphs, the more effectually to sink us in the public estimation.

The head and front of the offence of these disorganizers, Agrarians, Infidels, and Fanny Wrighters, is, that with Jackson, Benton, Van Buren, Johnson, and the other prominent democrats of the Union, they contend for equal rights and equal legislation. Surely those men who desire to preserve the community as a whole, under a just system of equal general laws, cannot be, are not disorganizers. On the contrary, every charter is an act of disorganization, creating a separate body within the body politic. But it has always been the trick, the effort of aristocracy when it has no worthy principles or sound argument that will pass current with mankind, to excite, as a last resourse, the social or religious prejudices of the people. Because we contend that the blessings of government, (i. e. equal laws) should descend like the dews of heaven equally on the poor as well as the rich, "we are therefore called Agrarians, and accused of combining for an equal division of property." Because we contend that chartered companies are contrary to the principles of democratic government, we are called infidels, as if opposition to banks and chartered privileges, was opposition to God and religion. And because we are decidedly against a paper currency as being unconstitutional, unequal, unjust, oppressive and demoralizing to the people, we are called Fanny Wrighters opposed to matrimony.

But no print in the State has evidenced such an inexcusable malignity towards the anti-monopolists, as the New York Times. Illiberal in its sentiments, ridiculous in its querimonious exhortations, and contemptible in its triumphs, the same want of manliness and fairness is constantly visible through all its paltry moods. Servile to its foster parents; born for their use, and living but to obey them, it exhibits an utter recklessness of political virtue or personal independence, as if acting from a consciousness of having no honor to risk or character to lose by its conduct. All falsehoods for "the party," i. e. the "oldest and wisest," are published as truths, and asserted with as much boldness as interest could assume in the assertion of the most demonstrable facts. For instance, "the pledge party take none (no pledge) from their own candidates! Were they honest, or did they seek pelf and power."

According to the above quotation, if the pledge party did not take a pledge from their own candidates, then they were *not honest* and they sought only pelf and power. But if *they did* take a pledge from their own candidates they were honest, and they sought no pelf or power. The anti-monopolists had not only a pledge from their own candidates, but they also imposed it as a part of the duty of the committee selected for this purpose to wait on Messrs. Cutting, Wetmore, Herttell, Cowdrey, Morgan, Clinch and Seaman, with the following *printed* circular, *to ascertain the political principles* of those gentlemen. This duty was performed, and the committe reported to its constituency before the election.

Dear Sir: That portion of the democratic electors of this city, who recognize in the fullest sense the right of instruction from the constituency to the representative, have appointed us a committee to propound to you as one of the candidates to represent this county in the legislature of the State, the following questions, to which we respectfully request your reply:

1. Are you in favor of, or opposed to, the further increase of Incorporated Banking and Insurance Companies, and the renewal of any expiring charters in this state?

2. Are you in favor of, or opposed to, the repeal of the restraining law?

3. Are you in favor of, or opposed to, the law enacted at the last session of the legislature, providing for the suppression of bank bills under five dollars?

4. Are you in favor of, or opposed to, the increase of capital of any chartered company now in existence?

5. Are you in favor of, or opposed to, the entire system of partial legislation hitherto pursued in this State, to wit: the practice of legislating for private benefit at the expense of public good?

6. Should you be elected as our representative, what course would you pursue in the legislature, provided the Committee to whom is referred applications for Banks, Insurance Companies, &c. report in favor of any such applications?"

New York, Oct. 27, 1835.

From the above interrogatories, the principles and objects of the true democratic party may be easily understood. Do they contain any Agrarianism, Infidelity, or Fanny Wright ism? If not, what are the assertions of the monopoly organ of Tammany, and of the Bank Whig presses, but misrepresentations, calumnies, and falsehoods? Why is not Thomas H. Benton called a disorganizer, an agrarian, or an infidel? His letter to the Pittsburgh invitation committee, as recently published, expresses, eloquently and clearly, the principles and measures which the anti-monopolists of this city advocate. But no: his democracy is too well known, and too impregnable, for the puny whipsters of Tammany to assail. The drivellings of the "oldest and wisest" through *their organ* would not prevail against the most talented democrat in the Union. He disapproves and condemns the unwarrantable practice of granting charters by state legislatures. But there has been *no legislation* in the Union that deserves a deeper censure and condemnation than *that* of the State of *New York*, as enacted by that dominant party which has all along assumed the designation of democratic, while violating year after year, every democratic principle. But the people see through the veil of hypocrisy thrown over their *eyes* by the mystifications of Tammany, and the management of the Regency. They at length discover that Banks or no Banks—an oligarchy of chartered nobility, or a democratic republic, is the true question at issue. Whether they shall reposess themselves of their rightful sovereignty, or suffer incorporated bodies gradually to acquire the virtual political government of the State, as clearly as they have already acquired the government and control of business and of property, a very few years will determine.

PLEBIUS.

(From the Cincinnati Republican.)

THOMAS H. BENTON.

We announced in yesterday's Republican, the arrival of this distinguished Statesman and champion of democratic principles, in Cincinnati, on his way to Washington city. On the evening of his arrival a number of the citizens of Cincinnati called upon him, at the residence of the Hon. R. T. Lytle, to pay their respects to him. On the same evening, a letter of invitation to a public dinner was tendered him by a number of his political friends and admirers for the purpose of testifying their regard for his public services, and to manifest their high estimation of his worth and talents. Subjoined is a copy of the correspondence. It will be seen by Col. Benton's answer, that he declines the invitation, upon the ground that "circumstances required him to proceed upon his journey." We regret the necessity which called for his departure so soon as to render it inexpedient to meet his political friends in Cincinnati at a public dinner.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12, 1835.

Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

Dear Sir.—The undersigned citizens of Cincinnati, in behalf of their republican brethren of this place, beg leave to tender you a public dinner, at such time as may suit your convenience, in honor of your private worth and distinguished services in the great cause of democracy and the people's rights.

They have observed with unmixed pride and gratification, the independent and intrepid stand taken by you in the most perilous period, as we conceive, in our national history, since we became a free people—and with a due estimation of your toils and successful exertions in the Senate of the United States, against *all monopolies*, and in defence of the constitutional rights of American citizens, wherever and by whatsoever means they were assailed. We beg leave to proffer you the homage of our sincere regard and lasting gratitude, and confidently cherish the hope, that you may find it convenient to gratify your numerous friends by an acceptance of their heartfelt invitation. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ROBERT PUNSHON, &c.

CINCINNATI, Nov 13, 1835.

Gentlemen—I regret that it is not my power to accept your most kind and flattering invitation. It would be a source of great pride and gratification to me to be able to meet our political friends in the way you propose; but circumstances require me to proceed upon my journey, and to postpone to some future time the pleasure I should enjoy from a general meeting with the democracy of this beautiful and flourishing city.

The kind and indulgent terms in which you speak of my public services, cannot be otherwise than grateful to me; but the great work in which we have been engaged, and to which you allude, is not yet accomplished, and much remains to be done, both in the state legislatures and in the Congress of the United States, before those who oppose "*all monopolies*," and who advocate "*constitutional rights of the American people*," should intermit their exertions or repose from their labors. We have got the upper hand, for the present, of *one great* monopoly; but the states abound with other monopolies just as much at war with the rights of the people as that great one was, and each, in its sphere, capable of inflicting great and pervading injuries upon the real people, who live by their own, and not by other people's labor. Chartered companies, with exclusive and extraordinary privileges, are the legislative evil, and the opprobrium of the age in which we live. On no one point have the powers of legislative bodies been so strangely misunderstood as on this; on no one has so much error and delusion prevailed; on no one is there so much need for light among the people, and for united, faithful, vigorous and persevering exertions on the part of those who defend their rights. The judiciary should be the guardian of the people's rights in this case as well as in others; but judiciaries are too often "*the slave of precedent*," and refuse to do right because "*the precedents*," are in favor of wrong. In this case the remedy is with the people, and their redress must be found in an independent press, in their own votes at elections, and in the perfect subordination of their representatives to their will.

In thanking you for the honor which you have done me, I take the opportunity to congratulate you upon the unprecedented and unexampled prosperity which pervades every part of our country, and blesses every portion of our community; which so signally disappoints all the vaticinations of woe and misery from President Jackson's administration, and which among a thousand other beneficial effects, is rapidly dispelling the cloud of prejudice which was lately existing against *Military Chieftains*, and is putting our military men upon an equal footing with all other citizens for the most exalted offices of the country.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, THOMAS H. BENTON.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Commercial Advertiser contains over five columns of premiums awarded by the managers of the eighth annual fair of the American Institute. We have only room for the following.

Benjamin Brundred, New Jersey, for a threstle spinner, of excellent execution, Wheeler, Bruce & Wild, agents, 42 Pine street. A diploma.

Benjamin Brundred, New Jersey, for a speeder, Wheeler, Bruce & Wild, agents, 42 Pine st. A silver medal.

Benjamin Brundred, New Jersey, for a blower, Wheeler, Bruce & Wild, agents, 42 Pine st. N. Y. A diploma.

Benjamin Brundred, New Jersey, for one hot air stove, Wheeler, Bruce & Wild, 42 Pine st. agents. A diploma.

James Wilde & Co., Bloomfield, New Jersey, for the second best specimen of white flannel, Wheeler, Bruce & Wild agents, 42 Pine st. A silver medal.

Isaac Fryer, Newark N. J for the best specimen of plated bridle bits and stirrups, Isaac Fryer agent 175 Pearl street, New York. A diploma.

Henry C. Jones, Newark, New Jersey, for the best specimen of carriage springs. A diploma.

J. N Joralman, Newark N. J. for the best specimen of eliptic springs. A diploma.

Lewis Alling, Newark, N. J. for the second best specimen of carriage and eliptic springs, sold by Beam and Whitaker. A diploma.

George Dunn, Newark N. J. for the best specimen of buggy and sulky railings and dash frames A silver medal and $20 deposited with the institute for the successful competitor.

David Suffield, Newark, for the second best specimen of buggy railing. A diploma.

Wickliff G. Broadwell, Newark, for a fine specimen of allum dressed sheep and lamb skins. A diploma.

Wm. Leavenworth, Allentown, N. J. for the best specimen of wood types. A diploma.

Wickliff G. Broadwell, Newark N. J. for the best specimen of white sheep and lamb skins. A diploma.

Charles Vail, Newark N. J. for a specimen of summer cooking stoves. A diploma.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cowgill, Newark N. J. for a bedspread, containing 6096 pieces, made by a lady 56 years of age. A diploma.

Solomon Andrews Perth Amboy, N. J. for a combination lock. A silver medal.

Frances Kelsey, Lodi, N. J. for a fine specimen of honey and bees. A silver medal.

Mrs. Sarah Smith, Morris county, N. J. for most excellent specimens of diaper and linen. A silver medal.

Miss Minns, Hackensack, N. J. for a beautiful specimen of a fancy card board baskets. A diploma.

Smith & Wright, Newark, N. J. for the best specimen of ladies' saddles. A diploma.

John Y. Van Tyle, Twenty seventh street, N. Y for a grain cleanser. A gold medal.

(From the Stamford Sentinel.)

WE, VS. THE STAMFORD BANK.

Most of the Whig papers in this State undertake to ridicule the idea of compelling a Bank to obey the law that created it. The New Haven Herald and the Norwalk Gazette start many queries, but they are all accompanied with an "if," and are about as worthy of consideration as the questions a little simpleton put to his mama, viz. "If all the world was bread and cheese, and all the water ink, what would the people do for drink? But the Hartford Review is an honorable exception among the whig papers in relation to this matter. That paper approves of our course, provided the Bank has transcended the law, but has a doubt whether it is possible it has. We did not intend to have made public the nature of our testimony, but we have no objections to give the substance, omitting names and dates, and that, too, by a witness who has not and never has had any interest in the Bank, three several occasions, days and dates, within two months, when a director went into the Bank, drew a check on the counter thereof for $100, handed in to the Cashier, and then took from the vault a package of one hundred one dollar bills which he carried away with him and put in circulation. How many more than three times this game has been played we know not, but it is many, as two of the number that has come to our knowledge was transacted in one week. Now as friend Woodward seems to know much about the unconstitutionality of the law, we'll thank him to tell us whether it's not as much a violation of the law for a director to *take* out one dollar bills, under the circumstances we have mentioned, as it would have been had the Cashier counted them out to him? If you can't answer, please inquire of the lawyer you proposed recommending to us.

FIRE AT THE NEW-JERSEY STATE PRISON.

Last Thursday evening, about dusk, some of the workshops in the yard of the old State Prison, near Lamberton, were discovered to be on fire. The weaving and carpenter shops, and some other work shops were consumed, together with about 40 looms, some tools, and materials to be manufactured. Loss not ascertained; but will no doubt, be much less, in consequence of the new *Prison* being nearly ready for their reception.

The prisoners had been locked up in their cells a short time before the fire broke out, except a few who perform the duties of servants. Report says that two or three of them have made their escape.

The citizens of Trenton, Lamberton, Mill Hill and Bloomsbury, repaired to the scene of conflagration promptly, with their fire engines, and succeeded in preventing the main building from taking fire. The military of Trenton, with their visiters, the Mercer Guards of Princeton, and the Artillerists of New Brunswick, marched down to assist in preventing the escape of the prisoners.

These fires of the work shops have not been unusual within the past few years, and is another urgent reason for having a new prison where such occurrences cannot take place.

We understand the prisoners are very much averse to changing from the old to the new prison, and have manifested much uneasiness for some weeks past, which requires a greater degree of watchfulness on the part of the keepers. The shops were supposed to be set on fire by the prisoners before they left off work for the night.—*Princeton Whig.*

GOOD SPUNK!—This is to inform the public that Mr. Thomas Fletcher's assertions that he has made, concerning my leaving his bed and board, are not true, for I do positively declare that he told me to go home, for he could not maintain me any longer. Accordingly I went out, and he then fastened the door—and much more to the same import might be written; but previous to this, with other things, to let you know how narrow contracted his soul is, I asked him for *three cents*, that I might have the privilege of seeing the Waxen Work, and he would not grant it. Is not this enough to describe his true character? If not, I could write a week on the same subject. FANNY T. FLETCHER.

N. B. This is to forbid all persons purchasing my bed and bedding, and wearing apparel, and also, my child's apparel, as my husband has them in his possession, and refuses to let me have them.—*Skowhegan Sentinel.*

RAHWAY:
SATURDAY MORNING DECEMBER 5.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Delano, arrived on Saturday afternoon last, bringing London papers to the 24th October inclusive. These papers contain very little news of interest except rumors respecting the French debt to our government.

The Roscoe brought despatches for government which reached Washington on Sunday, and letters from that city state that there were rumors there that important news had been received on that day from France.

Private letters from France express various opinions as to the result of the present misunderstanding between the two governments.

One of the letters from Paris observes:—"Our King and his Ministry are decidedly in favor of paying the Americans according to the terms of the Treaty; but the press, under able but wicked control, has operated upon the people, and rendered this act of justice on the part of government unpopular; yet," the writer says "the money will probably ultimately be paid."

A letter from Havre of the 21st October gives the opinion of the writer that the French government will await the reception of President Jackson's Message before taking any further action towards the settlement of the American Idemnity Bill.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 24th, has the following paragraph. "We have received the *Paris papers* of Thursday. If a judgment could be formed from the conversation of well-informed Americans, the Government of the United States was little likely to offer any of those explanations rendered necessary by the law which passed the Chamber, as preliminary to the payment of the 25 millions of francs A report that the American *Charge d'Affaires* had announced this to the King, is supposed to have had the effect upon the funds observable on Wednesday."

The following paragraphs, relating to rumors concerning affairs between France and the United States, are extracted from the London papers of the latest dates.

The *Temps* and some other papers ascribe the depression of the French Funds on Wednesday to the report of the American Charge d'Affaires having threatened the French Cabinet with an interruption of commercial intercourse should no part of the indemnity of 25,000,000f. be paid into the U. States' Treasury before the 1st of December.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—"By the letters received this morning from Paris, we learn that a re-action has taken place in the prices of the French Funds, having declined in consequence, it is rumored, of the differences which exist between the American and French Governments. Spanish Stocks were also a shade lower, but not from any news of interest from that country.

The Duke of Orleans had left Paris for Algiers. There was a good deal of speculation as to the cause of his visit. The Emperor of Russia had suddenly made his appearance in Vienna, without the slightest previous notice. Whether his visit was on a subject of importance, or a royal freak, seems to be undecided.

The English papers still speak with great alarm of numerous and increasing incendiary fires—particularly in the agricultural districts.

The Portuguese troops have at least actually marched into Spain, in aid of the queen—6500 in number.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—KING OF HOLLAND'S SPEECH.—The Dutch mail has brought the speech delivered by the King of Holland, at the opening of the States General, on the 15th instant. His Majesty confines his remarks almost entirely to the internal state of the country, which is described as highly prosperous. With regard to the relations of Holland towards Belgium, he merely says, that seeing no chance of those relations being settled, in a manner becoming to, and compatible with, the honor and interests of Holland, and of the uncertainty of the time when more favorable prospects in this respect shall present themselves, it has continued to be his chief aim so to direct the internal affairs of the country, that the burden arising from the extraordinary circumstances in which they still continued might bear less heavily upon his subjects.

THE SILK TRADE.—Yesterday the East India Company's quarterly sale of Bengal raw silk commenced at the India-house, and was very fully attended by the manufacturers and others engaged in the trade. The sale began with much animation, the recent activity which has prevailed at Manchester, Macclesfield, and other places, where the silk manufacture is carried on, having considerably reduced the stocks on hand. The company's declaration of Bengal raw silks amounted to 2,000 bales, and up to the close of yesterday's sale 572 bales were bought by or on behalf of the manufacturers, and at prices, on the lowest estimate, full 10 per cent. higher than the same qualities realized at the last sale. The whole quantity put up to-day was taken, not a single bale having been rejected. The declaration will be got through, it is expected, by Wednesday next, there being China or private trade, silks announced.—*London Times, Oct. 23.*

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—We learn that the Duke of Saxe Coburg has accepted for his son the proposal of marriage with the queen of Portugal, and a courier has been despatched to Lisbon with the marriage contract as approved by him. The young prince will go to Lisbon in April by Brussels and London; during the winter he will study the Portuguese language. He already speaks the Latin, French, English, Italian, and Hungarian languages with facility and elegance.—*Swabian Mercury.*

CONGRESS meets on Monday next, and arrangements have been made to receive the President's Message in time for publication in the New York morning papers of Wednesday, so that we shall be enabled to present it to our readers in our next paper. The document is looked for with much interest, in consequence of the state of our relations with France, and we doubt not that the tone of the message on this subject will be in accordance with the President's motto, to "demand nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong."

NEW JERSEY RAIL ROAD.—On Wednesday afternoon last, a new locomotive, built for the New Jersey Rail Road, with passenger cars, passed from Newark to Elizabethtown, (about 5 1-2 miles,) in fifteen minutes. At this rate, the passage from Rahway to New York, (20 miles,) would be effected in something less than an hour, but in consequence of stoppages it will probably be a little over an hour. The rails are down, also, the greatest part of the distance between Elizabethtown and Rahway, so that, notwithstanding the cold weather, it is thought that cars will go over the entire route between Rahway and Jersey City by the 1st of January next at farthest, and the road will be extended to Brunswick and we know not how much farther, early in the spring.

Thus will the flourishing village of Rahway be brought almost as near to Wall street (in point of time) as the up town residences of many of the pale faced gentry who "do business" in that celebrated "money market;" so that many mechanics will, like ourselves, be enabled to manufacture their articles for city supply as conveniently as if they were in the city, at the same time greatly reducing their rents and other expenses and enjoying the luxury of a few feet of earth around their dwellings unincumbered by bricks and mortar.

It is a mystery to us how any body but a Pearl street merchant or a Wall street shaver can consent to live in New York; and yet it appears to be the object of the people of every surrounding village to make it as much like New York as possible!

THE MESSAGE OF GOV. MCDUFFIE, to the legislature of South Carolina, recently assembled, is, we think, the most abominable document that ever issued from the pen of an American Executive. Not only does it call upon the states of the north to restrain the right of freedom of opinion and of speech, on the subject of slavery, but it openly and boldly defends, justifies, and eulogizes the existence of Domestic Slavery in the United States, and that, too, upon the authority of scripture, from which he quotes various examples in defence of "the institution." It is evident from this message, and from other indications, that there is a party in the Southern States—the old party of *Bank* and *Monopoly* Nullifiers—who are endeavoring to make the Abolition question subservient to the bringing forth of a southern candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to the democratic choice; but the conduct of the leaders of this party on a former occasion was too inconsistent with their own doctrines for them to have any chance of succeeding in their present purpose.

THOMAS H BENTON.—We invite the attention of our readers to the answer of this distinguished Senator to an invitation to a public dinner at Cincinnati, which we publish in another column. Great as have been the labors of this indefatigable public agent against the monster monopoly, and glorious as has been his success, it will be seen that he considers the success of the Anti-Monopolists to be incomplete while the States are overrun by minor monopolies. It is both gratifying and encouraging to see the most efficient democratic legislator of the day thus bold in condemning the conduct of the Monopoly Democrats, and if the Reformers can need any additional stimulous to unceasing exertions, they may find it in the fact that the democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency are known to coincide in opinion, on the subject in question, with the eminent legislator whose name heads this paragraph.

SMALL BILLS.—The Newark Eagle says, "Several of the Whig papers, and among them the Newark Daily and Paterson Intelligencer, have questioned the truth of Governor Vroom's assertion in his message that the law for the suppression of small Bank bills had gone into operation without inconvenience. Such opinions are evidently advanced more to sustain their previous predictions that such would be the case, than from existing facts. We are prepared to state from our own experience that the assertion of the Governor is true In collecting a great variety of small debts since the law was in operation, we have experienced no inconvenience—we have found specie abundant, even more so than our necessities required."

A VESSEL BURNT.—The schooner Robert F. Stockton of Great Egg Harbor, laden with Pine wood, while lying off Governor's Island, New York harbor, took fire on the evening of the 26th ult, and was burnt to the water's edge. The crew were saved by another vessel, after they had, in their haste, sunk their own boat.

AARON BURR.—The New York Sunday News states that a life of Aaron Burr is nearly ready for the press It is said to be from the pen of Matthew L Davis, Esq. one of the most vigorous writers of the day—long a confidential friend of Colonel Burr.—*Albany Adv.*

A similar statement is going the rounds of the press, and to prevent any disappointment, it may be well to correct it. Mr. Davis has been engaged for some time upon such a work, the papers of Colonel Burr having been confided to him for that purpose, and has made much progress in it, but it will not appear during the lifetime of the celebrated individual to whom it relates. Mr. Davis has ample materials, and there is no one more competent to the worthy execution of his task. The book will be an interesting one, and if we err not, will change many opinions that have been long and widely cherished.—*N. Y. Times.*

HALLEY'S COMET.—The London United Service Journal, after a series of observations on the late return of Halley's Comet, adds,—

Thus has been revealed a body, which—in spite of all known and imagined causes of orbital derangement, during its immense course through all the vicissitudes of light and darkness, heat and cold,—returned within eight or nine days of its appointment in upwards of 76 years; and even this slight irregularity is more imputable to errors of observation than of investigation, for there were many sources of error that the most skilful astronomers could not avoid, before the perfecting of instruments to the degree which they have now arrived at. This happy fulfilment of a wonderful prediction, is a glorious triumph to science, and one equally gratifying to geometers, computors, observers, and opticians: for the indubitable proof of its belonging to our system, up no objects so new and important, that Halley prophetically expected that "candid posterity would not refuse to acknowledge it was first discovered by an Englishman." Before the periodicity of this comet was established, there were many philosophers, and some of them of no mean note, who argued against the whole cometory theory, maintaining that they were mere accidental bodies falling through the regions of space, having no dependence on our sun, or connexion with our system. As far as can be historically traced, the present may be the fifteenth return of Halley's comet, the earliest period on record being B. C. 130 years*; but it still will require much time for the development of its full interest.

* The early history of comets is so beset with doubts and difficulties, that the various dates are extremely problematical.

Extract of a Letter from Lewis Ross to a gentleman in Nashville, Tennessee:

"On the night of the 7th inst. the Georgia Guard, commanded by Col. Bishop, and acting under the order of Major B. F. Curry, as it is understood, came to John Ross's residence, which is in the chartered limits of Tennessee, arrested him, and seized all the public documents belonging to the nation and have taken them off to Georgia. A gentleman from the state of New York happened to be there, who had been engaged in collecting matter for publication, and whose name is John Howard Payne, was also arrested, and his papers all taken; and they are both now prisoners in Georgia. What is to be done with them, I cannot presume to say."

The Charleston Courier, in an article on the next meeting of the Legislature of South Carolina, says:

"A brief glance at what are likely to be the prominent subjects of legislative action may not be ill bestowed on the present occasion. The great topic of Southern Slavery, and the proper means of defending that vital and cherished institution of the entire South, against the machinations of open or insidious foes, will of course command a large share of attention, and ought to call forth a code of energetic and highly penal legislation. On this subject, we have already expressed our humble views in detail; and would but briefly reiterate now the necessity of a strong, yet affectionate appeal, on the part of this state, and of all the Southern States, to the non-slave holding States, for penal enactments, on their part, against the abolitionists."

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.—A Canal around the Falls of Niagara, is contemplated by the people of that part of the country. The complete practicability of the work having been established, after a survey of the route under the authority of the General Government, memorials are, it seems, to be addressed to Congress at the approaching session, to ask their aid towards accomplishing it.

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Correspondence of the Working Man's Advocate.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17, 1835.

Dear Sir—

* * * * * * * *

The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company bids fair to be one of the most dangerous institutions we have in the West, and already shows its deadly hostility to republicanism in attempting, through its agents, to influence elections. However, the late election was carried in defiance of its wishes and attempt at dictation; for its President, Micajah T. Williams, and David T. Disney, one of its Trustees, were the most influential men in the Jackson party. The former was Surveyor General, the latter was a Senator from this county. These men joined the Whig party in obtaining the charter, and had it not been for these men, the charter would never have been obtained from the Assembly, as three-fourths of the Jackson men voted against it. Indeed, our Representatives seemed to be aware that it would have been condemned here, for they never showed their constituents the charter until it was passed; and all but one I believe own at least $5000 worth of stock. By its charter it can borrow money to any amount; and if have been told, by good authority, that it has bought $70,000 of stock in the Illinois State Bank, is buying stock in other banks, and is endeavoring to obtain the use of the Canal Fund in this state, so that it bids fair to control the monied market in the West, and through that the elections. In fact if it goes on, and can bring its power to bear, the Government of the West will be the Trust Company's Directors; and its charter, unless repealed, is perpetual. What it will do, time alone will tell, but even already, one of its quill drivers has attempted to drive from the republican ranks a luckless wight, who has incurred their displeasure by daring to question the legality and republicanism of the institution.

Your's sincerely, J. U.

BIOGRAPHY OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

A new biography of the democratic candidate for the Presidency has been published, of which the National Gazette, a whig paper, speaks as follows:

"The Life and Political Opinions of Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States: By William M Holland: Hartford. Having read this volume attentively in the middle of last week, we intended to notice it on Saturday last, but were prevented by casual interruption. It is a duodecimo of 364 pages, handsomely bound, and of fine paper and excellent type. Its main object is, palpably to promote the election of Mr. Van Buren; and its complexion, of course, is throughout *couleur de rose*. All the biographic details are doubtless authentic. The author acknowledges great obligations for materials to two principal friends of his subject at Albany. The Vice President is regularly followed from his cradle, through all stages and stations down to his nomination to the office of President. The extracts from his speeches and writings are numerous, large, and happily chosen. The author has undertaken to clear all his votes and opinions from misrepresentation. Mr. Holland professes a firm belief in the "most ultra Democratic doctrines," and, in fact, writes like an extreme radical. He argues against classical and collegiate education, though he gives scraps of Latin occasionally, and affects a stately academical style. One of his main purposes is to prove, that Mr. Van Buren is the champion of the "most ultra Democratic doctrines." Altogether the book leaves a more favorable impression, than is common, of the talents, labors, and general frankness of the Magician, so extled. We shall recur to this volume.—The portrait of Mr. Van Buren which is prefixed is a striking likeness. He was born at Kinderhook, on the 8th of December, 1782; began the study of the law a fourteen, practised at sixteen, and soon became active and conspicuous as a party politician."

(From the Trenton Argus of Dec. 3.)

BARNEGAT CASES.

CASES OF THE SOVEREIGN.

Joseph Bridges, was convicted of stealing a number of gold sovereigns from the ship Sovereign and sentenced to three months' hard labor in the State Prison, and a fine of one dollar. Circumstances of a palliatory character appearing in the case of Bridges, induced the Jury to recommend him to the mercy of the court.

Samuel Smalley, a negro boy, found guilty of a like offence, but a more aggravated case, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, at hard labor in the State Prison, and fined one dollar.

James Taylor, convicted of stealing six hundred sovereigns, at the same time with the others, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison, and fined one dollar.

Tried ——, convicted of stealing sovereigns on the same occasion, twelve months at hard labor, in the State Prison, and fined one dollar.

CASES OF THE HENRY FRANKLIN.

John Hulshart, convicted of stealing a hedge anchor from the Henry Franklin, six months imprisonment, and fined one dollar. Also convicted of stealing five bags of coffee from the same vessel, six months. Also of stealing two barrels of soap from same, six months—making an aggregate of two years at hard labor in the State Prison.

Job Platt, son of Esquire Platt, convicted of stealing five bags of coffee, six months; five barrels of mackerel, six months; also three barrels of soap, six months—making an aggregate of eighteen months at hard labor in the State Prison.

James Matthews, convicted of stealing one barrel of mackerel, twelve months, as in the other cases.

Reuben Grant, convicted, of stealing one bag of coffee, was sentenced to three months in prisonment in such county jail as the marshall could procure for that purpose.

JAMES FISHER CASES.

Reuben Grant, convicted of stealing one piece of calico from the wreck of the James Fisher, six months' imprisonment, as before, making in all nine months.

John Hulshart, convicted of stealing one box of tea, two years' imprisonment, as before, making a total of four years imprisonment, and fined twenty dollars.

Job Platt, convicted of stealing half a box of tea—three years imprisonment, as before, making a total of our years and six months, and fined forty dollars.

STANDARD OF LENGTH.—We learn that one or more standards of length will have been perfected before the meeting of the next Congress. The value of these standards will be enhanced by the fact of their being entirely the produce of domestic sources, both the zinc ore and copper being from American soil. The first metalic zinc ever produced in this country is that lately prepared, with the most gratifying success, in the weights and measure establishment at Washington. It is to be hoped that this result may serve as an impulse to native industry, in this hitherto untried branch of manufacture; and that the steps taken by our Government will lead private enterprise into the way of furnishing our market at the same price with a pure article, instead of the imperfectly reduced metal which we have hitherto imported from abroad.—*Balt. Am.*

SPECULATION.—The following extracts are from late New York papers:

The public expositions of Wall street operations in Stock transactions are now lost sight of by the mysterious and immense speculations among individual merchants. Brandy, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, and the harmless article of Tea, are sought after with avidity, and purchased at an advanced price. Every body is astonished, and no one attempts to account for these operations upon rational grounds. One report is, that the members of the Administration are concerned in these speculations. This we do not believe, and he idea must have arisen from base motives. Our still pending relations with France, and the near approach of another session of Congress, give rise to various conjectures and consequent speculations.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

It was reported pretty generally yesterday, that extensive speculations in brandy were on foot. The person named as the principle buyer is one supposed to be particularly well informed on the French question and has talked very confidently of pacific arrangement. It is probably all scandal, as to the individual at least, for he is not a person to cook one way and row another. This sort of rumor will probably be rife enough until the question is settled, and being for the most part set on foot for mischief or fun, deserve very little credit. Anxiety as to the result of the question is daily becoming more earnest; the report stated above may be taken as a specimen of its effects. It may be interesting to state that the French ministry *have contemplated* an explanation in the message.—*Times.*

MATHIAS.—This notorious man has joined the Mormons in Ohio, with whom he is in good odor.

The above sandalous and libellous article appeared in the "Philadelphia Journal and Literary Gazette," of October 31. Matthias was at Kirtland last week, and was civilly and clemently treated, as well as informed that his doctrines and notions were from the wicked one, and he a vile imposter. He went away without *leavening or being leavened*. So much for the filly and lying spirit of Philadelphia.—*Kirtland, Ohio Times.*

PRIVILEGED ORDERS.—In the revised Statutes of this State—chapter on high ways and bridges—is the following rather curious association of characters, who are privileged as exempts from highway labor:

"2. Every male inhabitant being above the age of twenty one years (excepting *ministers of the gospel* and *priests of every denomination, paupers, idiots, and lunatics*) shall be assessed at least one day."

The creation of any privileged order is contrary to the principles of our government; and some persons, perhaps, may be disposed to envy the condition of these highway exempts—particularly the "ministers and priests." But when it is recollected what sort of persons the Rev. gentlemen are associated with, in the enjoyment of this privilege, the envy will very probably cease, or be turned into laughter.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

"SENATOR SOUTHARD.—He cannot go to Washington. The thing is impossible—it would require powers of face, which even he is not master of. When Wm C Rives received *instructions* to vote upon an important question, he stated that three courses presented themselves; he could vote in compliance with his *instructions*, and violate his conscience; *keep his place* and disregard his instructions, or resign. He did resign, and his course was applauded by the worthy and the honest every where. We confess we are anxious to see what course will be pursued by the *double instructed* Senator from New Jersey: will he emulate the example of Wm. C. Rives? No, that is too soundly and thoroughly Democratic for him. Will he *keep his place*, and violate his instructions? Ay, of a verity he will."—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ And we confess, we should like to see what Senator Leigh will do in a similar predicament.—*Enquirer.*

LOWELL BUILT LOCOMOTIVES.—At no machine shop in the country there are greater facilities for the manufacture of machinery, or more ingenious workmen or superintendent than at Lowell, Mass. The first Locomotive put upon the Lowell Rail Road was an English built one, the John Bull. The two built heretofore used for the transportation of passengers, are of Lowell manufacture, and have completely distanced the foreign one. If we understand the Lowell Courier aright, a third has just been completed and put on the road for trial, which exceeds in speed its Yankee predecessors, doing the distance with a train of cars, from Boston to Lowell in fifty-five minutes, including the stop at the half-way place. That is at the rate of thirty miles the hour.—*Boston Gazette.*

SALISBURY (N. C.) Nov. 21.—*Dreadful Accident.—Four Lives lost.*—At a corn shucking, in the county of Surry, at the house of Leonard Scott, Sen'r, a few days since, a son and grandson of Mr. Scott, also a son of Mr. Sprinkle, a neighbor, and a negro man belonging to Mr. Sprinkle, were suddenly killed by the fall of a crib, into which they were throwing corn. The house was quite narrow, and high, and the wind blew it over and caught them under it; they were all dead before they could be extricated. Six other persons were caught and wounded, and some of them seriously, but we are glad to hear that they are all considered out of danger. What seems a little singular is, that the danger of their situation had been observed and spoken of, but not sufficiently appreciated; the negro man replied jocularly on the occasion, that, if a negro girl could make her escape, he could.—*Watchman.*

MELANCHOLY.—Not long since a widowed lady, by the name of Summaw, in Stoneridge, Me., was so unfortunate as to break her ankle by some mishap, and a few days afterwards became her own executioner, putting an end to her existence, and leaving nothing to show, as we are informed, why she committed the rash and fatal deed. More recently, last week, we believe the daughter of the deceased, in Amherst, Mass. met with a similar accident—broke her ankle—and a few or two afterwards she also committed suicide. Whether the accidents had any allusion to the sad end of these unfortunates, we pretend not to say; but the cases being similar, they are also singular.—*Woonsocket Pat.*

MALLEABLE IRON FOUNDRY BURNT.—About three o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out from the roof of the Malleable Iron Factory at the head of Market street, which entirel consumed the building. With the building a large quantity of patterns and castings have been destroyed including a quantity of finished work ready for delivery. The loss must be several thousand dollars, though we have heard no specific estimate. One or two men were at work when the fire broke out, but as it is supposed to have originated in sparks from the chimney, it was not discovered in time to save the building. The property, which belongs to a Boston Company, was insured, we understand, by the Newark Mechanics, the New Brunswick, and the Etna Companies.—*Newark Adv.*

A HINT TO THE KROUT CLUB.—The Salem (Mass.) Register says—"Housewives must be cautious in cooking their cabbages. We hear that in cutting open a small cabbage, boiled whole, in this town lately, a reptile of the Lizard species was found in it; and on giving pieces of the meat cooked with the cabbage, to a dog and cat, the poisonous effects were immediately visible. The dog became sick'ned and sick, but recovered—the cat was affected in the same way; ran off, and probably died. Had the family partaken of the food, disastrous consequences would undoubtedly have followed.

THE NAVY YARD.—Besides the line of battle ship Pennsylvania, now on the stocks at our Navy Yard, there is a frigate in a state of considerable forwardness, called the Raritan. Her model is pronounced by seamen to be of the highest order of beauty. She is rated as a forty-four, but will carry 60 guns.

The Warren sloop of war is fitting out for service, and is expected before the Delaware closes, to go round to Norfolk, where she is to get a part of her crew. She carries twenty-four long twenty-four pounders and will be commanded by Master Commandant Taylor.

The old frigate Cayane, which was captured from the British during the war, is now in the course of being broken up, having for a long time been unseaworthy.

AN OLD FIRM WITH NEW PARTNERS.—The Working Man's Advocate recommends that the Monopoly Democrats be called *Lucifers*, in return for their compliment in calling the Anti-Monopolists *Loco Focos*. Seeing that Lucifer was a brother of Mammon, we will not object to the title of Luciferists, as it indicates that family connection which ties together all Democratic and Federal Mammonists. They go in a swing one master—Satan and Mammon being partners in the same firm.—*Boston Reformer.*

TEXAS.—The Louisville Advertiser says, "We learn by a gentleman just from New Orleans, that Stephen S. Austin left their for Texas a few days before his departure, with thirty thousand stand of arms. Three companies of volunteers from New Orleans, and one from Natchez, had started for Texas, and several additional companies were organizing at these places."

The convention of Texas held its first meeting at San Felipe on the 16th of October, at which there was not a quorum of members present. On the following day no quorum being present, owing, as it was said, to so many of the members being with the army, the convention adjourned to meet again on the 1st of November, "or as soon as a quorum can meet, at this place." Among the names of the members, Lorenzo de Zavala is the only one that is not American.

It was said that thirteen Chiefs of the Otherokees, and Shawnees, and other tribes, were on their way to San Felippe, as visiters to the convention.

MEXICO.—By private advices yesterday received from Mexico, we learn that Guitirez, the former governor of Chiapa—after having his property ravaged by the satellites of Santa Anna—has been enabled to place himself at the head of a formidable force, and to act effectively against the troops of the dictator. He has already made several prisoners, and captured various pieces of artillery, with much provisions. He has now fortified himself in Tuxis, where he is joined by many Mexicans opposed to centralism.

The forces of Alvarez in the south are also augmented daily; and Victoria himself has gone to lend his influence to Alvarez, and oppose the government. The counter revolution has thus become general, and it is not only the Texians who will be found to dispute the power of Santa Anna and his system of Mexican government; but all Mexicans not immediately entitralled by the monarchical or aristocratic party. The federal constitution of 1824 may yet be triumphant and Santa Anna be banished.—*New Orleans Bee, of Nov. 17.*

PENSACOLA, (FLORIDA,) NOV. 14.—A few days ago, some gentlemen, standing on the shore at St. Andrew's Bay, had an opportunity of witnessing a singular contest between a Porpoise and a large Alligator. The combat lasted about half an hour, at the end of which time the Alligator gave up, and soon after floated on shore in a dying condition. He was found to have been litterally bruised to death by the strokes which the porpoise was seen to inflict upon him with his tail.

ST. DOMINGO.—By a late resolution of the Haytien Government, nothing but Spanish milled dollars, or doubloons are to be received in payment for duties. Mexican doubloons are valued at fifteen dollars and the dollar at ninety cents.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

A HORRIBLE VILLIAN.—The Natchez Daily Courier, of the 9th inst. states that a being named *Wm. H. Short*, who had been an inhabitant of one of the Penitentiaries of the Western States, but was liberated on account of his good behavior, hired himself as a wood chopper to a man near Natchez a few weeks since—that he worked in the woods some time, then pretended sickness as an excuse to return to, and sleep in the house and in the room with a son of his employer—that he rose in the night and went out several times—that he at last came in, struck a blow with an axe at his room mate, which, lighting upon his forehead, stunned, but did not kill him—that he next went into the room of his employer, attempted to cut his throat and partly succeeded—that he stabbed himself several times in the temple and about the head, and with an axe broke several ribs and a wris. of his wife—that the son, in the meantime, recovering from the effects of the blow he had received, and hearing screams from the room of his father and mother, seized a musket and rushed down stairs when the villian, perceiving a man coming upon him armed, fled, carrying with him however, the contents of the musket, which was loaded with shot—that he fled, naked, and got off beyond the reach of pursuit. A few days afterwards Short offered his services as a wood chopper to a man living above Point Coupee, 150 miles from Natchez. On going out to look at the woods where he was to work, Short, walking behind his new employer, raised his axe and killed him dead at his feet. He then returned to the house, in which there was no one except an old negro woman, whom he attempted to kill. She got clear of him and fled. He then robbed the house of what articles he wanted and went off. An alarm was raised, and he was soon after taken, when, the facts, being proved upon him, he was permitted to make his confession, and was then HANGED. In his confession, which is to be published, he stated that he would have killed any man for five dollars.

AMOS KENDALL.—Much of the credit which is due the President for his firm, manly, and independent course, in checking the inroads of the aristocracy upon the rights and liberties of the people, is laid to the charge of this gentleman. He is accused by the opposition of being the chief adviser of the President, and having sufficient influence to control all who hold office under the Government. Mr. Kendall must have been very happy in the choice of his political course. He must have acted justly and for the good of the public, or the opposition belie him badly, because no man can exercise so much moral influence as is laid to his charge, unless he is a great and good man. But we have heard men whose opinions are entitled to respect call him by hard names. We have known him in private life; we have seen him at his domestic fireside; we have some acquaintance with his business transactions when a citizen of this state, and from the general rectitude of his conduct, we are bound to believe that he has just that kind of influence that an enterprising, honest and good man ought to have with all who are acquainted with him.—*Kentucky Sent.*

Abstract account of the Banks in Massachusetts, showing their condition on the 1st Saturday of May, 1835:—

Capital Stock paid in,	$30,410,000 08
Bills in circulation,	9,430 357 72
Net profits on hand,	1,055,317 73
Balances due to other Banks,	3,450 097 56
Cash deposited, &c. not bearing interest	6 422 266 58
Cash deposite, bearing interest,	5 499,434 10
Due from the Banks,	56,162 211 84
Gold, Silver, &c. in Banks,	1,126 444 30
Real Estate,	9 22 513 78
Bills of Banks in this state,	1,871,146 25
Bills of Banks elsewhere,	226,651 50
Balances due from other banks,	3,797 926 86
Due to the banks, excepting balances,	48 342 019 94
Total resources of the banks,	56 304,523 29
Amount of last semi-annual Dividend,	857 875 00
Amount of reserved profits,	1,028 738 13
Debts secured by pledge of stock,	732 932 69
Debts due and considered doubtful,	429 626 43

Rate of semi-annual dividend on amount of the capital of the banks, as existing when dividend was made, a fraction over 2 and 10-11 of one per cent.—*Morning Post.*

TAPPING THE HEAD.—We have always understood that, when once water has accumulated in the brain, the case is generally considered fatal, even by the most of medical men, for few have ever attempted to remove the fluid by an operation—hence patients labouring under this dreadful disease, are generally left to drag out a miserable existence, until the soothing hand of death puts an end to their sufferings.

Doctors Bayard and Livingstone were called to attend a child of four months old, who was laboring under this dangerous disease—the head was much enlarged from the accumulation of water—they therefore, in place of leaving the sufferer to certain death, determined on giving it the only chance that Science could afford, by drawing off the effused fluid. The operation was accordingly performed on the 9th inst., when upwards of a pint of limpid water was discharged from the child's brain.

It is now ten days since the operation, and the child is doing well, even beyond their most sanguine expectations—in fact, we understand it seems in every respect in good health—the countenance is fast resuming a natural appearance, for before the opera ion, the eyes and features were much distorted in consequence of the pressure occasioned by the water on the brain.—*St. John, N. B. Gaz.*

AURORA BOREALIS.—The papers from all sections of our country mention the appearance of a phenomena in the heavens on the night of the 17th inst. somewhat resembling and supposed to be the Aurora Borealis. It was seen distinctly in this section of country, and much difference of opinion exists as to its real character. A writer in the "Gazette" observes, that a true Aurora is from an hundred to a thousand miles high, but the source of the light on the 17th, probably did not exceed 10 or 20 miles. I was about this time last year, he further observes, that the beautiful illumination of stars took place.—*Pittsburgh Am. Man.*

INFLUENCE OF DIET ON CHARACTER.—Many eminent men have entertained a notion that the character depends, in a great degree, influenced by their diet. Hippocrates, in his "Treatise on Diet," endeavors to prove that all members alike, and consists for the difference in their understanding, as from the excess or moderation of their appetites. Mr. Prior, in his "Alma," expresses a similar notion, for he says—

"Wers ever Tartar force and court
Upon the strength of water and?
But when can stand bi-raging wine
When first he rises, then cuts his home?"

The reciprocity of action between the brain and stomach has been most generally observed. Many celebrated writers have endeavored to account for the tyrannical characters of some Kings and Emperors by supposing their digestive functions to have been deranged. The cancer of the stomach, of which the exile of St. Helena died, was supposed to have been produced by the constant agitation of his powerful and ambitious mind. Dyspepsia is a frequent consequence of an inordinate indulgence in some passion. A proper supply of gastric juice is necessary to the digestion of the aliment which is received into the stomach; the secretion of the gastric juice depends upon a supply of nervous principle; and it stands to reason that if any agitation takes place in the brain, the fountain of the nervous energy, the supply necessary to the due secretion of the gastric juice must be interrupted, and digestion injured. Hæmorrhage from the stomach has been known to be the consequence of a sudden fit of passion. A long indulgence in grief has been known to produce ulceration of the coats of the stomach.—*Essay on Passions, &c. in the Monthly Gazette of Health.*

MULBERRY TREES.—The demand for mulberry Trees has been increasing for three or four years past, and now far exceeds the supply, particularly the Chinese mulberry, (*Morus multicaulis*,) very few of which can be had. We understand Messrs. Reynolds & Bateman, of the Rochester Nursery, have sold this fall, near 30,000 trees of the white Italian mulberry, 25,000 of which were taken to Columbus, Ohio, by A. S. Cleon, esq., who, in company with a gentleman of that place contemplates the erection of a large silk establishment. This business has now received such an impetus, that there can be no doubt the raising and manufacture of silk will soon become an important branch of domestic industry.—*Genesee Farmer.*

TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAM PACKETS.—By the following from an English paper, it appears that the English government are in earnest about establishing a line of Steam packets from Ireland to America: where the packet station in Ireland is to be, is not so certain as some of us had supposed. It is not likely that Valentia will be that station.

"The government has appointed Captain Evans, R. N., to survey the harbors on the western coast, in order to select the most eligible site for an Irish-American packet station; Galway, Valentia, and Kerry, are candidates. Mr. O'Connel votes for the last, which will probably be chosen. A railway from Dublin to the place fixed on will be constructed immediately after the determination is made, and it is hoped that money for that purpose will be advanced from the Treasury."

CITIZENS' BANK.—We are pleased to learn that the commissioners lately appointed to negociate a loan in Europe for this bank have been successful in obtaining 3 millions from Hope & Co of Holland, on very advantageous terms, *provided the State shall guarantee the loan*; and the banking company shall forego the construction of the canal between the bayou Bienvenue and the Mississippi.—*N. O. Bee.*

CHARTERS will be applied for at the approaching session of the New York Legislature, for the incorporation of Companies the total amount of whose capital will be more than *twenty-eight millions of dollars.* In this anti-monopoly age it is more than probable that some of the applicants will be disappointed.—*N. Y. Star.*

ROCHESTER, Nov. 12.—We learn from one of our citizens, just returned from Sacket's Harbor, that when he left that place, it had been ascertained that *eight* schooners had been lost, and nearly all the hands and passengers drowned; only one crew of the eight, known to be saved. The loss of property and lives, has been, we fear, without a precedent for many years, if ever. When the particulars are received we will lay them before our readers.—*Rochester D. Adv.*

NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO.—It is surprising to see the great quantity of Tobacco that is constantly arriving from Connecticut River.—The Bunker Hill brought down last trip, fully equal to fifty hogsheads. We learn that it is not only cultivated extensively along the banks of the Connecticut river, but that it commands a much higher price in this market than any other American Tobacco.—*Daily Advertiser.*

COTTON IN NEW JERSEY.—Mr. Borwich of Keign's Point, New Jersey, has raised cotton during the past season at that place of a long and delicate staple. The seed was planted late, but the plants attained the ordinary growth, and the pods were well filled.

THE REPORT COURTEOUS.—In a trifling action for assault and battery, which was yesterday tried in the Common Pleas, a witness stated that a person with whom he was formerly associated in trade, was a rogue. The Lawyer on the opposite side then asked the witness, why he had associated himself with the person he spoke of, if he was a rogue. Instead of giving a direct answer to the question, the witness asked the Lawyer, why Lawyers so often pleaded for rogues. "We do it merely in the way of our profession, and to make money," replied the Lawyer. "That is exactly the reason why I associated with my late partner," said the witness; "in the way of my business, and to make money."—*Jour. of Com.*

DEATHS OF ELEPHANTS.—On board ship Margaret, from Calcutta, arrived at Philadelphia, were shipped a large number of animals belonging to one of the Zoological Institutes, several of which died on the passage, for want of water, among them two large elephants. The Margaret was out 155 days.

The proprietors of the Belvidere Mills, in Warren County, advertise for 20 000 bushels of grain at the following prices:—Wheat, per bushel, $1,25—Rye 85 cts.—Corn (new) 75—Buckwheat 45—Oats 40. They have likewise made an arrangement with the Belvidere Bridge Company to permit the Pennsylvania farmers bringing their grain to mill, to pass the bridge toll free.—*New Brunswick Times.*

Money, it is said, is very scarce; one per cent per month, is freely given. Some heavy failures have taken place in consequence of this scarcity. What makes money plenty and scarce so often? Will the friends of Banks and rag money peddlers generally, give the desired information.—*Boston Reformer.*

Only one legal vote, was given at the late election in this city—the Whigs being judges. According to their doctrine, none others than "native Americans" are entitled to vote. On Monday last, *Oschtkinta-Etschinak (anglice* hickory branch) arrayed cap a pie in the *aboriginal* costume, presented himself at the poll of the first ward in this city, and deposited his ballot. The boys called him "Black Hawk." Members of the "Native American Association" of New York city, do you take?—*Schenectady Democrat.*

A fire broke out in a lumber yard in Mercer street New York, on Sunday afternoon, and communicated to four buildings adjacent, occupied as workshops, which were consumed. A pile of burning lumber fell upon one of the shops, and crushing through the roof, buried several persons beneath the ruins. A majority of them were soon extricated, but two perished, one an Englishman, Wm. S. Howlett, and another whose name was unknown.

Irrefragable proof of the suicidal policy of the Monopoly Democrats, is afforded by the result of the late election in this State. In Boston where the Monopoly Democrats are able to exercise their malign influence, nothing was gained, while all over the State where Democracy could operate untrammelled and in good faith, the gain was tremendous, boding defeat to its enemies and victory to its disciples in another campaign, if permitted to act in fidelity and good faith to the principles laid down and maintained by its *true friends*. Here is a lesson derived from practical results from which the people cannot fail to understand the consequences of holding out false lights to beguile them of their rights and cheat them of their suffrages. Honesty is the best policy, and this election has abundantly illustrated the truth of the maxim.—*Boston Reformer.*

The House of Representatives of Vermont, have passed a bill abolishing imprisonment for Debt, by a vote of 100 to 32; which was voted by their Whig Council. Will not the people of that State turn out next year so we have our Senators in the State.—*Boston Reformer.*

Ex-President Adams, now 68 years of age, the other morning walked from Quincy to his son's residence in Boston, eight miles, to breakfast. His uniform habit is to walk four or five miles every morning before breakfast.—*Newburyport Herald.*

A bill to incorporate the *Vermont Life Insurance company*, did not "go-a-head" in the Legislature of that State.

☞ Our agent for Pittsburgh, Pa., and its vicinity, having removed from that place, Mr. Orion Newton has been appointed in his stead.

☞ Papers exchanging with this, should be directed to Rahway, N. J., and they should be directed to the *Working Man's Advocate* in full, as there is another *Advocate* printed in this place. tf

☞ Complete sets of the present volume of the ADVOCATE may still be had at either of the offices. Also, Vols. V. and VI., complete, at the subscription. tf

☞ Subscribers in Rahway, who may not receive their papers, will oblige us by leaving word at the office. The boy who delivers the papers being unacquainted in the place, and the houses not being numbered, it is somewhat difficult for him to serve them without omissions. tf

☞ New York advertisements and communications intended for this paper, must, for the present, be left at the office, 393 Pearl street, before two o'clock on Thursday afternoon. We shall make arrangements soon to receive them at a later hour. *** The proceedings of TRADES' UNIONS, left as above, will be published gratuitously. tf

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.—Nov 30.

At market 800 head of Beef Cattle, 60 Milch Cows, and 25 0 Sheep and Lambs

PRICES, &c.—There was a good demand for Beef Cattle, and nearly all were taken at an advance of 25 cents on the 100 lb: the range was from 5½ to 7½, and some extra good were taken at 8 a 8½, average price 6½ on hire on the 100 lb.

MILCH COWS, in fair demand and sold at from 20 to 25 dollars

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Prices declined a very little, but nearly all were taken at from $1 12½ to 2 75 for Lambs, and for Sheep $1 50 to 6 25

HAY, in good demand, and is selling from the stand at $1 37½ to 1 50.—*Jour. of Com.*

MARRIAGES.

November 29, in Rahway, by the Rev. Mr Janeway, Mr Charles Merchant, of New York, to Miss Elizabeth S. Thorp of this place.

December 2 in Woodbridge Neck, by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Freeman W. Gardner, of Rahway, to Miss Eveline, daughter of John Hudson, of the former place.

December 2, in Morristown, by the Rev. A. Atwood, Mr Hiram Freeman, to Miss Rosetta Cook.

December 2, at Short Hills, Woodbridge township, Mr Isaac S Payne, to Miss Mary Clarkson.

November 29, at Bennington, Mr. Simeon W. Phillips, of Woodbridge, to Miss Rebecca Ann Hart, of the former place.

November 25, in New York, by the Mayor, Joseph Demas, to Miss Catherine S. Bishop.

November 26, in New York, by the Rev. Henry A. Rowland, William Dougan, of the firm of Thompson & Co., to Mary Lockwood daughter of the late James L. Reynolds, of Enfield, Conn.

November 27, in New York, John McNair, of Oswego, to Eliza A Seabury.

Dec ember 1, in New York, by Elder Isaac N. Walter, Mr. Samuel Hutchinson, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late Jonathan Jones, of Rhinebeck, N Y

November 25, at Fulton, N Y, by the Rev John Eastman, M. D. Hasted, of the firm of Hasted and Hatfield, of N York, to Mrs. H E Clary, daughter of the late John Eastman, of Amherst, Mass.

DEATHS.

November 20, in Rahway, James Smith, aged 41 years

November 23, at Elizabethtown Mrs. Phebe Smith, w dow of the late John J. Smith.

November 25, in New York, Robert Morgan, aged 51.

November 29, in New York, Charlotte White, daughter of the late Captain Job White.

November 29 in New York, John Walter, infant son of Pattender Hanford.

November 27, in New York, Mrs. Sarah Carroll

November 28, in New York, Jeremiah Pearson aged 48.

November 29 in New York, Elizabeth Whitfield, youngest child of Joseph Whitfield

December 1, in New York, Isabella P. Whitlock, infant daughter of Sidney H Whitlock

December 2, in New York, Mary, daughter of John L. Harbig.

November 29, at Brooklyn, Hannah Maria, infant daughter of John L. and Hannah M. Fairbank.

November 25, at Newburgh, Mrs. Jane Gordon, widow of the late George Gordon.

November 28 at Windsor, Rev. H. A. Rowland, aged 71.

November 13, at Vincent Airy, Richmond co., Virginia, Sophronia Beckwith, son of Joshua, and grandson of Sir Marmaduke Beckwith, Bart., aged 22

FOREIGN ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK.

Packet ship Caledonia, Graham fm Liverpool.
Packet ship Toronto, Griswold London and Portsmouth.
Ship Paris, Leach, of Salem, fm Canton and Batavia, 1st Aug.
Ship Francoise Int, Castoff Havre, 18 days.
Ship Rosine, Dobson, fm Liverpool, 25th ult.
Brig Lemon, Woodbury, 105 days fm Payta, Peru.
Bark Marcella, Swift 30 da fm Rotter ms.
Bark Baring Brothers, Hinckley of Boston, B Ayres.
Bark Commodore, Watkins, of Boston, fm Rio Janeiro.
Brig Gen Pickens, Tyler, 18 da from Belize, Bay of Honduras.
Brig Olympia, Stein, 45 da fm St Iago.
Brig Francis, Ridout, 28 da fm Lagunayra.
Brig Ocean, Harvey, 20 da fm St John's, N F.
Brig Bragansa, Brown, 11 da fm Turks Island
Brig Belvidere, Knapp, fm West coast of Africa, 72 da.
Brig Amos, Raymond, fm Malaga and Gibraltar, 30 da.

NEW STORE.—The Subscriber having secured himself in Mechanics' street, (Upper Railway,) has taken the store formerly occupied by J. & W. S. Oliver, and offers to his friends and the public a general assortment of ER CHANDIZE, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Crockery, Window Glass and Putty Also Shoe and Carriage Makers' Leather, English, American, Swedes, and Russia Iron, Steel of all kinds, Hardware, Plated Ware, &c. &c. The Public are invited to call and examine them.

JOHN HIGH, Jr.

Rahway, August 29, 1835. tf

REMOVAL.—CHARLES A. HOWELL has removed his SHOE STORE to the Store lately occupied by Moses & Brotherton as a Grocery Store. He takes this method of returning thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends and the public, and further request their favors.

N. B. Those having unsettled accounts will be called on in a few days, when the subscriber will expect those indebted will have the——READY.

CHARLES A. HOWELL.

Rahway, August 21, 1835

THE NEW YORK PHILOSOPHICA

(From the Boston Post.)

THE DREAM.

"Sleep hath its own world,
A wide realm of wild reality."—Byron.

"You bid me, Ellen, tell the dream
I said I dreamed last night,
But with an ear that suits me not,
Too military, quite—
So, for revenge, girl! while I curl
And then uncurl this tress,
I'll let you tax your wits awhile,
And try if you can guess."

"O, Charles, you know I never can,
And do you think it fair
To vex me so? I will not try,
No, never, I declare"—
"O, yes, you will, so brush away
That glist'ner in your eye,
I'm tearproof, and won't tell at all,
If I should see you cry."

"How can I guess? but I don't care,
You do not love me well,
You tell me, "Ellen, 'twas so fine,"
But won't,—why won't you tell?
Come, now, I'll guess three times, and if
I do not guess it true,
You'll tell me all, Charles, will you, then?
I know you will—won't you?"

"Yes, Ellen, but you shall agree
To this thing,—honor bright:
I'll have a kiss when you guess wrong,
And you, when you guess right;
Will do it? guess away." "I guess]
You stood beside the bed
And heard the sleepless ocean groan
O'er proud Napoleon's head."

"No." "Then in Greece afar you were,
And saw the sullen wave
Quick hastening on to wash the blood
From Missolonghi's* grave;"—
"No." "Then Miss Laura sent to you
A blushing mignonette,†
And you obeyed the herald fair,—"
"Not one, right, did you get."

"Well, there's three times—did I agree
To—to?———silly girl!
But tell me quick, or you will twist
To death this foolish curl."—
"I'm some afraid you will forget
About a kiss or so?"—
"I have forgot—our memories, Charles,
Are treacherous, you know.

"The Dream!" "I thought I sat by you,
And held this hand so fair,
When your red lips tempted me so,
I kissed them!" "Was that all?"
"For guessing wrong, three kisses—then
'Twill come to pass and make
Exactly four." "Charles, 'tisn't fair—
You dreamed that dream awake?"

* The site of Missolonghi was once covered with water, and since its fall the sea is fast returning to its ancient boundary.
† The language of this beautiful flower is, "jump up and kiss me."

TRUTH.

Friend, Truth is best of all. It is the bed
Where virtue e'er must spring, till blast of doom;
Where every bright and budding thought is bred,
Where Hope doth gain its strength, and Love its bloom.

As white as Charity is single Truth,
Like Wisdom calm, like Honor without end;
And Love doth lean on it in age and youth,
And Courage is twice arm'd with Truth its friend.

Oh! who would face the blame of just men's eyes,
And bear the fame of falsehood all his days,
And wear out scorned life with useless lies,
Which still the shifting, quivering look betrays.

For what is Hope, if Truth be not its stay?
And what were Love if Truth forsook it quite?
And what were all the sky, if Falsehood grey,
Behind it, like a dream of Darkness lay,
Ready to quench its stars in endless, endless night?

Fallen Angels.—*Grace v. Aldridge.*—The defendant in this case is a gentleman residing at No. 6 St. James's square. The plaintiff is a carpenter and builder, and the action was brought to recover 13*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, being the balance of an account due to the plaintiff for alterations made by him in the house of the defendant.

It appeared that the plaintiff, besides other work which he performed at the defendant's mansion, had been intrusted with the repairing of some figures of angels, which had received some very considerable injury from a fall.

One of the plaintiff's witnesses had deposed that these fallen angels had been restored to "the same state of goodness as they were in before the fall," and that they were now in fact as perfect as ever.

The angels, however, were not returned as soon as Mr. Aldridge expected them, and he, on that account, refused to pay the bill when presented, alleging that as the carpenter had disappointed *him* in the restoration of the angels, he should disappoint the carpenter in the payment of the money.

The Lord Chief Baron asked the witness what the size of the angels were?

The witness answered, that they were as high as the witness himself, (about 5 feet 6 inches.)

The Lord Chief Baron again asked what part of the mansion the angels were used to ornament.

The witness said that they were placed in the gentlemen's drawing room.

The Lord Chief Baron, laughing, asked the nature of the injuries which they had suffered, and which the carpenter had repaired.

The witness said, that their cheeks had got shrivelled, and their fingers and noses dislocated. As they were made of wood, the plaintiff had found no great difficulty in filling up the flaws and bracing them well together with iron. The account of the fall and restoration of the angels produced much amusement in the court.

Evidence of the reasonableness and propriety of the demand was given by the plaintiff, and testimony of an opposite nature was given on the other side, with an attempt at a set-off, but the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 13*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, being the amount which he demanded.—*London Times.*

First Love and Second.—As Moore is an authority on this subject, we would recommend to the attention of the ladies the following brief extract from some of his observations in the *Memoirs of Lord Edward Fitzgerald;* he agrees with another poet, "That in natures of this kind (the warm and enthusiastic,) a first love is almost always a rehearsal for the second; that imagination must act as a taster to the heart before the true 'thirst from the soul' is called forth—and that accordingly cut of this sort, of inconstancy to one object is oftenest seen to spring the most passionate and even constant devotion to another."

Egyptian Ideas of good Connexions.—We conclude this chapter with a remark truly characteristic of the manners of modern Egypt, and of the feelings which were engrafted upon the minds of the higher class by the long-continued sway of the Mamlouks. Before the reign of the present viceroy, it was customary, even among a people rigidly attached to the distinctions of hereditary rank, to reserve their highest respect for the purchased slave, whose relations were unknown, and whose bravery or other personal qualities had raised him to the honors in the country. General Reynier mentions that he has heard even Turkish officers say of persons who occupied great posts, "He is a man of the best connexions,—he was bought."—*Egypt: Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

Phosphate of Quinine.—Dr. Harless, of Bonn, has found that the phosphate of quinine is not only more agreeable to the palate than the sulphate, but that the alkali thus neutralized by an animal acid becomes more readily digested, and is more quickly taken into the system. Experience has also shown him that the phosphate agrees better with irritable stomachs than the sulphate, nitrate, or acetate. The dose is from one to four grains.

A curious case of "treasure trove" occurred in the parish of Claines, near Worcester. A gentleman, on his way to Kidderminster, observed his dog some little distance on before him, scraping, with much earnestness, at the foot of a tree. Supposing him after a rat, or some other vermin, he took little notice of the circumstance and passed him. However, finding the animal remain at the spot, and continue scratching the earth away, he was induced to go back to him, when he shortly turned up a leathern bag containing a large quantity of gold coin.—*Eng. Paper.*

☞ The following publications, calculated to promote Useful Knowledge and to enable Industry to obtain a just compensation, are for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate:

HARD TIMES, and a Remedy therefor, - - $0 2
SIX ESSAYS ON EDUCATION, from the New York Daily Sentinel, (stereotype edition,) - - 6¼
AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic. Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass.; Portland, Saco, Me.; and Dover, N.H. By Seth Luther. (Second Edition) - - - 18¾
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the Producers of Wealth, being an Enquiry into the nature of Trade, the Currency, the Protective and Internal Improvement systems, and into the origin and effects of Banking and Paper Money. By Wm. H. Hale. - 18¾
THE MODE OF PROTECTING DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, consistently with the desires both of the North and the South, by operating on the currency. By Clinton Roosevelt. - - - - 20
A SHORT HISTORY OF BANKING AND PAPER MONEY in the United States, including an account of the Provincial and Continental Paper Money. To which is prefixed an Enquiry into the Principles of the System, with considerations of its effects on morals and happiness. The whole intended as a plain exposition of the way in which paper money and money corporations affect the interests of different parts of the community. By Wm. M. Gouge. - - - - - - 1 00
A cheap edition of the same in pamphlet form 25
Cobbett's "PAPER AGAINST GOLD, or the History and Mystery of the Bank of England, of the Debt, of the Stocks, of the Sinking Fund, and of all the other Tricks and Contrivances carried on by means of Paper Money." - - - - 75
Cobbett's edition of O'CALLAGHAN on USURY, FUNDS, &c. - - - - - - - 50

** Most of the works are for sale by the quantity, at a liberal discount from the retail prices. Orders from the country (post paid) for Books or Papers, promptly attended to.

NEW WORKS.—Published and for sale by CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders and Publishers, corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, viz: The TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE and LIBRARY OF REFERENCE—Vols. 1 and 2.

The [illegible] of the Treasury of Knowledge, and the Library [illegible] contains, Part I, a Compendium of English [illegible] Brown. An invaluable list of English and [illegible] Distinctions, with occasional Illustrations. A list of abbreviations, with their Explanations. Proverbs, Terms and Phrases, in the Latin, Spanish, French and Italian languages, translated. Scripture Proper Names, accented pronunciation. Christian Names of Men and Women. A new and enlarged Dictionary of the English Language, containing many words not to be found in any other Dictionary, and also the Plurals of Nouns, the Present Tenses, the Participles, and the Preterits of Verbs, and a systematic Division of the Words into syllables with the accentuation of each word properly noted—edited by Lyman Cobb. Maxims and Proverbs.

Part II, has a Universal Gazetteer, which is the most perfect of any published within the last three years. Balbi's Population Table of the World. Census of the United States, by Counties. Number of Representatives and Electors of each state and territory of the United States. Aggregate of each description of persons in each of the United States. Number of Indians in the different states and territories of the United States. Population of the West India Islands. Martucci's population of China, by Provinces. Census of Great Britain and Ireland, by Counties. Census of France, by Departments. Comparative view of cities and towns in the United States, whose population exceeds 5000. Seats of Government of the several states and territories in the United States. Religious Denominations, with their respective numbers, in the United States. Population of several important towns and villages in the United States under 5000 inhabitants. Population of the principal cities and towns in Europe. Height of the principal Mountains in the World. Length of the principal Rail Roads (finished or in progress) in the United States. Size of the principal Lakes in the World. Comparative view of the principal Rivers in the World, Post Roads and Distances in the United States. Value of Money in different countries in Europe. Meteorological Observations. Population, Produce, Imports and Exports of British West Indies. The seats of government, the time of holding the election of State Officers, and the time of the meeting of the Legislatures of the several States. The number of the deaf and dumb, and institutions for them, in the different countries in Europe. Cotton and wool, imported into Great Britain from 1821 to 1831. Comparative view of the amount of imports and exports of the United States, from 1822 to 1831, inclusive; table of the sessions of Congress, showing the commencement and termination of each of the sessions, of Congress, from 1789 to 1833; tonnage of the United States from 1810 to 1815, inclusive; the British Ministry for the last quarter of a century, with dates of the appointments of the various Prime Ministers; meteorological observations, presented to the Regents of the University of New York; number of representatives in Congress from the several states from 1789 to 1833; colleges in the United States and medical schools in the United States. By Edwin Williams.

Part III contains An Epitome of Chronology and History embracing an account of the most important events that serve as landmarks in history which will be found a convenient manual of reference, in illustrating disputed points that may arise in public assemblies, as well as in private conversation, and miscellaneous reading; in some parts of it there will be found much continuous reading of instruction and amusement. The part which relates to the United States is replete with information of day and date, for almost all important events that have transpired in its history, which together with other parts, will be found highly useful, not for the more learned to refresh their memories, but for the purpose of aiding children in making out compositions at school. In addition to general Chronology and History, contains a succinct account of the History of American events connected with the War of the Revolution, giving the date for almost all important events, down to the period of the rejection of Martin Van Buren as Minister to the court of St. James September 20, 1832, and the approval of the conduct of General Scott by the Secretary of War, October 11, 1832, which time embraces the capture of Black Hawk, being the last war in this country has been engaged in to the present time, January, 1835; the Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776, together with the names of the Signers thereto, and Biographical Sketches of them, alphabetically arranged; Articles of Confederation, adopted November 15, 1777, with the names of the Committee that drew up the same, and the names of the signers thereto; Constitution of the United States, with the signers attached thereto, with the amendments; Washington's Farewell Address, the dates or time of writing the books of the New Testament calculated from the most commonly received opinions; with a Chronological Index of the Bible, according to the computation of Archbishop Usher, showing what year of the world and what year Christ, or after Christ, each event happened and the places of Scripture where they are recorded, interspersed with the principal events in Profane History, with a history of the Versions of Scripture; Casualties, colleges, universities, earthquakes, fires; analysis of the French national assembly; extent of the various existing navies; a history of the different plagues, and particularly of the cholera; storms by sea and land, treaties between the principal civilized nations, with notices of the wars and other events with which they were connected, from the beginning of the fourteenth century to 1834; sovereigns of other European states from 1699 to 1832; Archbishops of Canterbury, with the date of their deaths, disbursements of the United States, 1789 to 1830; six and seven per cent. interest tables. A Compendious Classical Dictionary, containing interesting explanations of ancient proper names, alphabetically arranged; a Compendious Dictionary of law terms &c.; a list of animal, vegetable and mineral productions. Edited by a Literary Gentleman of the New York Bar. o24

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!—RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th instant, JAMES HARRIS, formerly of Green Brook, an apprentice to the Tailoring business. He is between 18 and 19 years of age; light complexion, reddish hair, hazel eyes, some freckled, and of a rather small size, with a down look. Had on a new black sattin beaver hat, blue coat with a velvet collar, (rather too small for him,) brown sattinet pants, and boots with red tops. It is supposed that he went away with another apprentice by the name of Jones. All persons are forbid harboring said Harris or abide the penalty of the law. If said Harris should return, and conduct himself well, he will be treated as well as usual, as there is not as much blame attached to him as there is to those who have been accessory to his going away—especially some of the Milton gentry. Any person returning said Harris, or securing him and giving information where he may be had, shall be reasonably rewarded. SIMEON THATCHER.

N. B.—It is supposed that they have gone to Cincinnati.

CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders and Publishers Franklin Buildings, corner Ann and Nassau streets, have recently published new editions of the following popular and standard works, which they offer the trade on liberal terms:

The complete works of Sir Walter Scott, in 7 volumes—being the first American (and only) edition which contains the Author's *last Additions and Illustrations, arranged upon their respective pages.*
Treasury of Knowledge and Library of Reference, 2 vols.
Blair's Rhetoric and Belles Letters, by a Mills.
Name's Elements of Criticism. Second edition.
Million Facts. By Sir Richard Phillips.
Village Testament, with Polyglott References and Marginal Readings—being a Commentary of the New Testament.
Life of Thomas Eddy, with a portrait.
Pilgrim's Progress fine edition.
Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, in one volume, fine edition, with portrait, and engraved title, with a view of Abbotsford, the late residence of Sir Walter.

☞ They still continue to furnish Type of all descriptions to order.

Also, all orders for stereotyping punctually and expeditiously executed.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.—Dr. Church's Essence of Mustard for the cure of rheumatism, gout sprains, &c. There is perhaps no malady to which the human frame is subject, that has had more applications of various kinds administrated as remedies, than the rheumatism; nor is there scarce a disorder that has resisted with like force the attempts to remove it. The virtues of the Ess. Mustard will be found to excel those of any remedy whatever. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Dr. Church's Antispasmodic Elixir, for the cure of convulsions, hysteric, epileptic or falling fits, &c. To those persons who are so unfortunate as to labor under any of the above named diseases, this article is confidently recommended; a small bottle is sufficient to prove its virtues.

Dr. Church's Vegetable Lotion, for the removal of all kinds of eruptions on the face or skin, freckles, ringworms and whitening the skin, in bottles, at 75 cents.

Dr. Church's Vermifuge Lozenges, for the cure of worms in children and grown persons. They are an excellent alterative, and contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, yet powerful—sold at 37½ cents each box.

Dr. Church's Itch Ointment, a certain and mild remedy for this unpleasant disorder and has never failed within the knowledge of the proprietor of effecting a cure in one application. Price 50 cents per box.

The above medicines are for sale, wholesale or retail, by the Proprietor, at Church's Dispensary, 186 Bowery, and by most of the Druggists in this city. my20

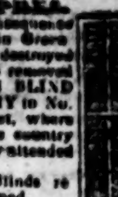
PETER W. DIETZ, of New York, will hear of something to his advantage by calling at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, 393 Pearl street, and paying for this advertisement. jl2 tf

WANTED, a first rate Journeyman Cedar Cooper. None else need apply. Apply to JOHN BROOKE.
Lower Rahway, September 5, 1835. tf

WARNER—Landscape, Room, Sign, and Transparency Painter, Dover street, Chatham Square. tf

TIN WARE STOVES, STOVEPIPE, &c. &c. for sale or repaired by Robert Hoghin, 195 Division st. je4 law

LATHES on hand for sale. Also number of CROW BARS, by JAMES PEARCE, Machinist, 114 Cliff street. o14tf



LEVI T. PRESCOTT, in consequence of the late fire in Green which at which destroyed his property, has removed his VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY to No. 88 Barclay street, where orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

N. B.—Old Blinds repainted and trimmed. au15 6m

ATWILL'S MUSIC SALOON—*Splendid Accordions—New Foreign Music—Guitars &c.*—ATWILL has just received from his agent in Paris, a large supply of the much admired Accordions, of various prices and number of keys, varying in price from $6 to $30. Atwill has published an instruction book for the Accordion, containing a large number of favorite Airs for the instrument.

New Foreign Music for the piano forte, flute and piano, &c. of the compositions of the most distinguished masters.

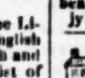
Splendid Guitars of rosewood, birdseye maple and satin wood, with the patent screw heads, and inlaid with pearl, ivory, &c. of great variety of paterns and of all prices.

Strings, Reeds, &c. in every variety of quality and quantity.

☞ Wholesale and retail purchasers will find it much to their advantage to call and examine the extensive assortment of Music and Musical Instruments, &c. constantly on hand. Instruments repaired, &c. &c. ATWILL'S MUSIC SALOON, 201 Broadway, near St. Paul's Church. au24

ORIGINAL SATIN BEAVER HAT MANUFACTORY, No. 61 Canal street opposite Mercer street. THOS. SIMMS & CO., Respectfully inform the public they are constantly manufacturing, and have now on hand, an extensive assortment of their inimitable Satin Beaver Hats. Their long experience and attention to this business to bring it to perfection, enable them to offer to the public a Hat at FOUR DOLLARS, which, for beauty, durability, and color, stands unrivalled.

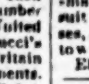
jy15 THOS. SIMMS & CO., 61 Canal st. opposite Mercer st.



FOR SALE.—The following described property in the flourishing Village of RAHWAY, on the Road leading from Kinsley Corner to Bridgetown, within sight of the Rail Road, and about a quarter of a mile from the Depot at Bridgetown, and in sight of Rahway Meeting House, about an equal distance from the two places. There are about twelve acres of land, with a *Dwelling House, Barn, Shop, Corn Crib,* and other necessary out buildings, about six acres of land in Orchard of choice bearing fruit; the rest in pasture, or meadow, with the said Road, running on one side, Rahway River on the other. This would make a very desirable situation, for a mechanic, or man of leisure. The situation is excelled, by none in Rahway. It is within a quarter of a mile of the head of navigation where Boats are plying daily, to and from New York.

Also, about 12 acres of land within a half of a mile of the first described property in a good state of cultivation, with a small dwelling on it, which will be sold together, or separate to suit purchasers. For further particulars enquire on the premises, or of Vreeland & Brant, Hat Manufacturers, Elizabethtown, New Jersey. JESSE R. VREELAND.

Elizabethtown, September 12th, 1835. tf



PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN secured in first class Packet Ships, where the accommodations are every way comfortable and complete. Drafts on Ire and or Bank Post Notes, if preferred. Apply at 246 Pearl street. DOUGLASS, ROBINSON & Co.
Messrs. the ROBINSONS & Co.
Eden Quay, Dublin.
Messrs. ROBINSON, BROTHERS,
Liverpool.
a6

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.—THE subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of PRINTING TYPES unrivalled in beauty, extent and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundery, No. 13 Chambers street, near Chatham street, or at No. 12 City Hall Place. It contains specimens from Twelve line Pica to Pearl, consisting of

45 fonts Roman Caps. with lower Case
21 " Italic do do; Title Roman do do
5 Title Italic do do; 5 Shaded Roman do do
17 Antique do do; 12 Black do do
5 Open Black do do
2 fonts Script Caps. with Lower Case.
5 German Text do do; 2 Open Text do do
23 Two line Roman Caps. with figs
11 Two line Italic Capitals.
10 Shaded Caps various kinds do do
6 Open do do.
7 Italian Caps, and Figures.

Besides Ornamental Letters, Backslope, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 400 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and ornaments for school books, newspapers and scientific works; orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c. will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Paper, Ink, &c. which they will furnish at the manufacturers' prices.

N. B. Printers of newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times, sending a paper containing it to the Foundry, and receive payment, when they purchase four times the amount, of the bill from the Foundry.

March 22, 1834. (jy7 3t) GEO. BRUCE & CO.

TO PRINTERS.—E. WHITE & WILLIAM HAGER, respectfully inform the Printers of the U. States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to sixty four lines Pica. The book and new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust printing Presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimens.

E. WHITE & W. HAGER.
New York, September 5, 1835. 3t

DAVID H. COOK, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York. N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, sponged and pressed. c9

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has removed from 256 to 270 Division street, where he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloons, at the following reduced prices, viz:

COATS made and trimmed for from $6 00 to $9 00
PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . . 1 50 to 1 75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and *warranted to fit.* my1 tf

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, TAILOR, 33 Vesey street, (successor in business to Mr. Joseph Cannon, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is ready to execute any orders in the line of his business at short notice and on reasonable terms. jy 21f

LOCKS, GUNS, BELLS, &c.—JOSEPH ROSS, Lock and Gun Smith and Bell Hanger, 56 Catherine street near Oak street, New York.—Rifles and Guns of all description made to order. Guns stocked, polished, altered to percussion, &c. Ships supplied with arms and ammunition. Military Companies furnished with Guns. LOCKS made and repaired. HOUSE BELLS hung in the neatest manner. A general assortment of Guns, Pistols, Sportsmen's Articles, &c. &c. au1

LOCO FOCO MATCHES, wood and paper, of the 1st quality, warranted to ignite without fail, on being rubbed against any hard substance, for sale by the gross or dozen, at MANN & ROBERTSON'S *Cigar, Snuff, and Tobacco Establishment 376 Pearl street,* where all other articles in their line, of the first quality, may also be obtained at the lowest prices.

New York, August 29, 1835. tf

JAMES PEARCE, MACHINIST, 114 Cliff st near Frankfort street, Lathe and Tool Maker, Manufacturer of Brass Counter Railing, Locksmith and Bell Hanger. Every description of Brass and Iron Work finished to any pattern. Smiths' workin general. All orders promptly attended to, and executed on very moderate terms. ap21

METAL ROOFING.—The subscriber is now ready to receive orders at his old established stand, corner of Canal and Hudson streets for roofing of the following metals: *Zinc, Coper, Tin, and Iron.* Builders and owners will find it to their interest to give him a call and try his method, as he can produce specimens which have been approved of by several experienced Builders. W. H. SWEET,
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IF MR. SMITH, who borrowed the 3d vol. of the Romans de Voltaire will return it to the office of this paper, the volume of the Epitres de Voltaire will be given him in exchange. jy2 tf

COBBETT'S "POOR MAN'S FRIEND"—A Defence of those who do the work and fight the battles." For sale at the office of this paper. Price 15 cents. je10

GOUGE ON BANKING.—A new edition of this work is just published, which may be had at 393 Pearl street. Price 25cents. ap11

BOARDERS WANTED.—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, at the house of Mrs. Gray, 225 William street. my8 tf

FREE ENQUIRERS' BOOKSTORE.—Just opened, at 393 Pearl street, a Free Enquirers' Bookstore, where may be had a general assortment of Liberal Books and Tracts, wholesale and retail. au8

LIBERAL BOOKS, Prints, and Picture Frames for sale by James A. Pyne, 190½ Division street. jy25

SCREWS.—A quantity of flat threaded screws to ea ? by JAMES PEARCE, Machinist, o14tf 114 Cliff street.

FOR SALE, at 393 Pearl street, a complete set of the New York Daily Sentinel, from Feb. 15, 1830, to June 21, 1833. je8

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL. By William Chambers, Author of "The Book of Scotland," &c. and by Robert Chambers, Author of "Life and Adventures of the Chevalier Charles Stuart," "Traditions of Edinburgh," "Picture of Scotland," &c.

On Saturday, Nov. 8, the Subscriber commenced the Publication of "CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL." This work was commenced by the Messrs. Chambers, in February 1832, and in a comparatively short time obtained a circulation exceeding 50,000 copies. The Journal contains, consistently with the greatest simplicity of style, and the utmost purity of diction, a large variety of pieces in each number, all calculated either to enlarge the intellect, or to improve the heart. There are frequently contained within the limits of one paper, a summary of general or particular history, an historical or moral tale, a description of some popular or ancient custom, with its origin, a biographical notice of some eminent man, an interesting extract from an intelligent traveller, hints on self-direction, or forming settlements, a popular account of some logical experience, a discovery, an invention, or an improvement in arts, a description of an ancient city, or some other point of antiquity, interesting anecdotes, shrewd observations and reflections, points in natural history, some account of a modern city, its inhabitants, manners, &c., with sundry varieties, all relieving each other, and no part being either vapid or useless.

The editors themselves have long been distinguished in the world of letters, and besides their personal exertions, they give ample occupation to other men of learning, so that this publication does not come before the world as a collection of articles compiled or extracted from other printed matter, but contains, mainly, original articles in his own columns. Its characteristic merits may be shortly summed up as follows:—the matter is extremely varied,—it is altogether devoted to subjects useful, or rationally entertaining, to the world at large, it is clothed with simplicity, yet perspicuity of language, its morals are sound, and its religion pure, and it comes within the means of the most humble class of readers.

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SPURZHEIM'S WORKS.—Just received, and for sale at 393 Pearl street, the latest editions of the works of J. G. Spurzheim, M. D., of the Universities of Vienna and Paris, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London viz.

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my3 tf

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☞ WANTED—Two or three men of steady habits to procure subscribers for the above work.

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a16

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New York, Sept. 1835.

☞ Subscriptions for the above Work received by the Editor of the Investigator, Boston; the Editor of the Temple of Reason, Philadelphia, and at the *Free Enquirer* Bookstore, 393 Pearl-street, New York. o10

PAINE'S POLITICAL WRITINGS, in 2 vols 8vo.—The 28th and last Number of the Political Writings of Thomas Paine is published this day. The work is now complete, forming, according to the Evening Star, "two handsome octavo volumes," of 500 pages each, *nearly two hundred* of which have not appeared in any former edition of Paine's works published in the United States. The work is now as complete as it is possible to make it. The following are the contents of the two volumes as now published:

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Letter to the authors of the Republican.
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A challenge to the federalists to declare their principles.
Liberty of the Press.
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Communication on Cullen.
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To a friend of Peace.
Notifications respecting the impostor Cullen, alias M'Cullen, alias Carpenter, the associate of the Federalists of New York.
On the emissary Cullen.
Of the affairs of England.
To the people of New York.
Reply to Cheetham.
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Reprimand to James Cheetham.
Cheetham and his tory paper.
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To the citizens of New York.
The emissary Cheetham.
To the federal faction.
Memorial to Congress.
To Congress.
To the honourable, the speaker of the house of Representatives

** The work may still be taken in weekly Numbers, (12½ cents each) at the office of publication, 393 Pearl street, of the Carriers of the Man and Working Man's Advocate, of various Carriers of Periodicals, at Matsell's Bookstore, 94 Chatham street; at the store of Mr. Morrison, corner of Chatham and Roosevelt streets; at the office of the Citizen of the World, and at several of the bookstores. Or the volumes may be had complete, neatly bound in Sheep, for the price they would cost in numbers. a18

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Mr. Oastler's account of a poor factory girl.
A boy in a factory flayed from his neck to his heels.
Forty seven children out of one hundred and sixty-seven *deformed,* by excessive labor, in one mill.
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Females deprived of fresh air.—Rebellion among them.
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Females in the parlor, and females in the factory.
How Dick Arkwright the barber, became Hon. Sir Richard Arkwright.
"All men created equal."
The little factory girl.
Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Mendon, Mass.
Sample of independent voting.
Conditions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.
Milk business, at Dover, N. H.

☞ The above noticed work is for sale at the Office of the Working Man's Advocate, 393 Pearl st., N. Y.

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apl tf W. H. SWEET.

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